BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

J. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1854.....NO. 18.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions		75
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Do. do.	12 do.	do.	8 00
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Do. do.	12 do.	do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N
D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞Office at the Store of Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear;
J. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30y7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

GABRIEL HOLMES.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853 13

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No. 2nd Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at ½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853. }

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington,* August 5, 1853. } 48-tf

1000 PAIR OF BROGANS Come at last, which we will warrant to be the *best* in market; also 500 pair of Women's Planters of the very best quality. For sale as cheap as the cheapest, by
Nov 11, 1853. JONES & GARDNER.

BOYS', Children and Infants' Hats and Caps. The assortment at the Hat store cannot be surpassed in richness and variety, and as to price we would only say, call and see. C. MYERS.

75 DOZEN UMBRELLAS.
I HAVE just received my fall supply of Umbrellas, Blue, Black and Green, American and Scotch Ginghams, all sizes, from 22 to 26 inches; 5 doz. Silk Umbrellas, from 20 to 24 inches. Also, a few large Buggy Umbrellas, black and brown. My Umbrellas are manufactured to order, and I can warrant them to be superior to any others sold in this market. Inspection invited. C. MYERS.
Sept. 29.] No. 1 Granite Row.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 1853. 52-tf

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.

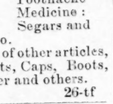
DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement. 5-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas;	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts;	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

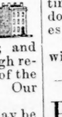
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers his entire *Real Estate* for sale, upon which 2000 acres are cleared and well improved, with a new and commodious Dwelling House and all necessary out houses. The farm is well improved and soil produces kindly all of the products generally grown in the Eastern part of North Carolina. There are enough Turpentine Lands adjoining and attached to the farm to work from 60 to 70 active hands; 32 sets of boxes cut and ready for immediate use, and round pine enough to cut nearly or quite as many more Two Stills, well fitted up and in good order, with a new Grist and Steam Saw Mill for the convenience of the farm and Turpentine operations, and a new Vessel, all of which will be sold if application be made before 1st January next. Terms will be accommodating. A sufficient number of Waggons and Teams, and stock of every kind, with a year's provision will be furnished to the purchaser on liberal terms, if desirable. Persons wishing to make a valuable investment are requested to come and examine the premises.
The subscriber has also 125 servants, say 60 men, balance women, boys, girls and children; amongst the men are valuable coopers, carpenters and a first rate blacksmith, the most of whom can be had by the purchaser, if desirable, on liberal and accommodating terms. Come and see
JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catherine Lake, Co. Onslow 4th Nov., 1853 9-tf
☞Standard, Raleigh copy till 1st January, and send bill to this office for payment.

4200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.
There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.
The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. [11-tf

NEW HOTEL IN ELIZABETHTOWN:



THE undersigned take this method of informing the patrons and friends of "The Old Brick House," that they have taken it for the accommodation of persons who may visit Elizabethtown, or pass that way; and that it is now undergoing extensive repairs and thorough refitting. Our TABLE will be furnished with the best of the market. Our OSTLERS are careful and attentive. Our prices the same as formerly paid at this House.
HORSES AND VEHICLES are kept by, and may be hired of us, to convey persons to any section of the surrounding country. RICHARDSON & CROFTON.
Elizabethtown, Bladen co., N. C., Nov. 10, '53. 11-3m

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, Harness of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

IRON BEDSTEADS.
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS.—Sales Room No. 95 Leonard St., New York, one door West of Broadway. Common and Folding, plain, and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prisons, Family, Servant's and children's bedsteads always on hand. Also, a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring beds, Hair and other Mattrasses.
These bedsteads are superior to all others in point of cleanliness, neatness and economy. They are always free from Vermin, and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description circulars sent wherever required
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

SIR FRANCIS HEAD'S WORK. A Faggot of French Sticks; or Paris in 1851. $1. A Fortnight in Ireland, 50 cents. For sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

General Notices.

ALL persons are hereby forbid hunting, fishing, feeding or penning stock on my land, on Island Creek.
Dec 30—17-tf] M. C. NIXON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and county aforesaid, by Jos. M. Foy, of the county of New Hanover, that a certain male slave belonging to him named Sam, about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a little yellow complected and has a down look when spoken to. Said negro hath absented himself from his master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about in this county, committing acts of felony or other misdeeds. These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave, SAM, doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person or persons may kill and destroy the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachement of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 29th day of December, 1853.
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P., (Seal.)
A. LAMONT, J. P., (Seal.)

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD
WILL be paid for the delivery of the said SAM to me at my plantation, Scott's Hill, or for his confinement in the Jail of this County, so that I get him. He is supposed to be lurking about the plantation of Henry Willey's, on Holly Shelter, where he has a brother and several other relations. An additional reward of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring the above negro. JOS. M. FOY.
Scott's Hill, New Hanover co., Dec. 30th, '53 17-tf

State of North Carolina, } *Court of Pleas and Quarter*
SAMPSON COUNTY. } *Sessions.*
November Term, 1853.

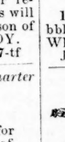
Allen Barbary, }	
vs. }	Petition for
John Elvin, Hosea James, Matthew O. }	Division of
Cole, Wm. J. and Charles B., Mary A., }	Slaves.
Sarah Rhoda, Ann & Joseph Cole. }	

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Elvin, Hosea James Cole and others, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of February next, and plead, answer or demur, to said petition, otherwise the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard exparte as to them.
Witness, J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of November, 1853, and 78th year of American Independence.
J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
Dec. 21, 1853. 17-6t

$100 REWARD.
LOST, either in Wilmington, or on the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, between that place and Burgaw Depot, and between the afternoon of Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22d inst., a POCKET BOOK, containing $500 in the following kind of bills:—One $100 bill; four $50 bills; eleven $10 bills; and twenty $5 bills; also, some tax receipts and two Land Warrants, taken in his own name. The above reward will be given for the return of the above Pocket-Book to the Journal Office, or to the subscriber at Long Creek.
Dec. 23—[92-3t—17-2t] WM. A. LAMB.

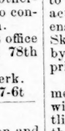
NEW GOODS. Just received from New York and Baltimore, and now in store, a large assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Provisions and Fruit, consisting in part—
20 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do. Java; 4 hhds. prime P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 20 bbls. Clarified Sugars, A. B. C.; 10 do. Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated; 10 half bbls. choice St. Croix; 4 half boxes Loaf; 25 bbls. Rectified Whiskey; 10 do. very fine Old Monongahela; 10 do. choice Old Rye; 20 do. N. E. Rum; 10 half bbls. choice Rye Whiskey; 10 bbls. City Mess Pork; 50 boxes Raisins—(new crop); 20 bbls. Apples; 1000 lbs. Nuts, (assorted,) viz: Almonds, Pecans, Brazil Filberts; 30,000 Cigars, choice brands; 20 boxes Tobacco; 20 do. Rose Mill Snuff; 5 half bbls. Lorillard do.; 20 boxes Colgate's and Boston No. 1 Soaps; 20 do. Adamantine Candles; 10 do. Col. Tallow do.; 5 do. Sperm and Wax do.; 25 boxes Stuart & Bussing's Candy—assorted; Matches; Woodware; Dimajons, &c. &c.
Those wishing to purchase, will please give me a call, as I will sell the above goods low for cash.
Dec. 29. WILLIAM H. McKOY.

EQUITY SALE.



PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to sale in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 24th day of January, 1853, that piece of property known as the O HANLON'S WHARF, on the North side of Castle street, joining Cassiday's Ship Yard, having a River Front of sixty-six feet. Also, the BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT in the rear of the above Wharf.
TERMS:—Five per cent. cash—the residue at six months credit for approved notes at Bank.
A. J. O'HANLON, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, Dec. 23d, 1853 16-ts
☞Herald copy and forward bill, together with a copy of paper containing adr., to me.

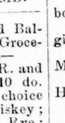
AUCTION SALE.



ON Thursday, 12th January, 1854, in the village of Rockfish, Cumberland co., N. C., I will sell, at public auction, my LOTS and HOUSES—two dwellings, Store house, office, &c., all new.
Terms will be, one half cash—the other, note and good security. WM. H. MOORE.
Dec. 23d, 1853 16-3t*

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
MR. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, most respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms over the store of Mr. Agostini, on Market street, where Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine his Paintings.
Persons wishing Daguerreotypes copied, can have it done by him as true as if taken from life.
December 10, 1853. 81-5t—16-6m

$200 REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st of May 1850, his negro man JANETT, at that time hired to Mr. Gregory in Macon, Ga. The said negro is about 26, or 27 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high, rather spare made, dark copper collor. He is supposed to be lurking either in Bladen or Sampson Counties. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to me, or his lodgment in any Jail, so I can get him again.
Dec. 23, 1853.—16-2m* D. McDANIEL.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

I WOULD either sell or lease for a term of years not to exceed five, a small PLANTATION, of about two hundred Acres, situated on the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, 10½ miles from Wilmington, and near Topsail Academy, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and other necessary out-buildings.—Application to be made to me at any time previous to the first day of January next. N. N. NIXON.
Wilmington, Dec. 16. 15-tf

NOTICE! NOTICE!!
THOSE persons indebted to the late firm of B. & R. C. HALLETT, by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same with Robert Fleming, at Long Creek, previous to the 1st day of January next, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, it being absolutely necessary that all the business of the late concern should be immediately closed.
BENJ. HALLETT, Surviving Partner.
Dec. 9, 1853 14-tf

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of making a change in his business, offers for sale his Turpentine Distillery, as it stands, with all necessary fixtures—situated on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, five miles from Faison's Depot, and 4 miles from Warsaw. I will sell with it one or more acres of land, or lease the same for a term of years.—The Still is new and all fixtures just set up last Spring.—There is also a lot of 1½ acre for sale at the same place with a good Dwelling House and all necessary out houses for a family. It is unnecessary to say more, as none will purchase without examining. Come and see.
L. R. LOFTIN.
Bear Swamp, Duplin County, Nov. 4th, 1853 9-3m

NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers are now receiving a new stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE, &c., with various other article too tedious to enumerate. An assortment well suited to supply the wants of both town and country customers, and earnestly solicit a share of the public patronage.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received and meet with prompt and special attention.
They further pledge themselves to sell as low for *Cash*, as any other house in the place.
Store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's building, North Water st.
UTLEY & ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 13. 34-1w—6-tf

FRESH AND PRIME.—*Just in time.* 20 Bags Rio Coffee; 15 kegs fresh Goshen Butter; 25 boxes Cheese; 15 bbls. of Extra Florence Mills Flour; 10 boxes English Cheese; 10 bbls. of Mercer I. Potatoes; 40 do. Apples, Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT That the only place in Wilmington to procure a fashionable article of Hats or Caps is at the Granite Row Hat Store, 2 doors above Temperance Hall. [Oct. 27, 1853.] C. MYERS.

WALKING CANES.—Gentlemen wishing to examine a fine stock of Canes can do so by calling at the Hat Store. C. MYERS.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel, 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac: 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S.
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;	
6,000 "	"	"	Extra;
5,000 "	"	"	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;	
100 "	"	Yellow,	"
500 "	Yellow Ochre,		"
500 "	Spanish Brown,		"
500 "	Venetian Red,		"

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞*More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits,
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System. 25 doses of Medicine.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 [illegible]
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
JAMES DAWSON, next door to Polley & Hart, Wilmington, N. C., has just opened a large and general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, all of which is new, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, every piece having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, Housekeeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, *wishing to set up*, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he feels confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.
He has ONE PRICE ONLY, and that is marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate judge. No article will be represented to be better than it really is, and he hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing this straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.
In requesting the attention of the ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains has been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most fastidious.
Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and when the selection is left to him, and he fails to please, the goods will be cheerfully taken back.
Having made arrangements to receive supplies weekly, through his agent in New York, customers can rest assured of always finding the latest styles of New Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the confidence of his customers.
Please call before purchasing, and examine for yourselves.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1853

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1854.

Daily paper one year..... $6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..... 2,50 } in advance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1854—being Tuesday of County Court week—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also devolve upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly be considered and decided upon.

January 6, 1854. 18-tm

The New Year and the Mails.

The new year sets about as hard upon the editorial fraternity as any other class of people in the country; for, owing to some cause or other—perhaps the expiration of the time for which hands on our Southern roads are hired, and the necessity of making new contracts at the beginning of the year—there is generally a delay and some confusion in the mails for some week before and after new years. The Northern mail has been a day behind its arrival here ever since Christmas, and we hardly expect it straight again for a week or two yet. Such difficulties must be expected and borne with, and we do not see how they can well be avoided, unless by the roads owning and being able to control a considerable portion of the laboring force employed.

Astrology.

Last Tuesday evening somewhere between six and half-past six, a pamphlet was *chucked* into the door of our Sanctum, which pamphlet bore upon its billious looking cover, the inscription "C. W. Roback's Astrological Almanac for 1853," (rather behind time,) and a picture of a tall man dressed in ragged wishers, and a bee-hive for a hat, surrounded by six youngsters, with the same wig on all of them, which it says is intended to represent "Dr. Roback and his six brothers." Dr. Roback is the seventh son of the seventh son, and therefore is what might be called "von great man." He does a heap of things, among the rest he cures warts, and tells old maids how to get husbands, as see the annexed certificate:

DEAR MR. ROBACK,—

I must acknowledge that the case you took in hand for me, on the 27th of May last, came to pass as you predicted; the gentleman married me within sixty days from the time that I had the pleasure of calling on you; he had promised to marry me for two years previous to my calling on you, and had discontinued his visits to me several times; but you have now tied the Hymenial knot, and I am under a thousand obligations to you for it.

I remain, yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH WISE,
No. 62 North 5th street, above Arch.

Aint he "pumpkins" of the kind known as "sum?" And not only does he get old maids husbands, but he tells you how to buy the lottery ticket that will draw the prize; and he will conjure the tooth-ache, and the pain under the apron; and he cured Abigail Morgan's daughter of telling lies; and besides, Sophia Bevels used to scratch her husband's nose, and he used to anoint her back with the oil of hickory; but he, (Dr. Roback,) has greased the husband's nose with the oil of alicapootle, and he is now a good and obedient husband as all husbands ought to be.

But no more at present. Dr. Roback is, of course, a great and unblushing humbug, but the wonder is, that such people would receive encouragement enough to enable them to live and publish almanacs.

☞We are a much neglected people. They have had Snow at Petersburg and all along north of us, and the Darlington, S. C. Flag of the 29th says, that there had been snow there that week, which remained for some days on the north sides of shady places, and still we havn't had a sprinkle yet. Just like the Yellow Fever and the Cholera and all that sort of thing that dont visit us, we are behind the age in the matter of snow. Without leaning much to old Fogyism generally speaking, we certainly do in the present case. We like to keep in the back-ground. We are willing to be Rip Van Winkle-ish in the matter of Snow, Cholera and the Yellow Fever. We don't feel the least hurt by the neglect.

☞Last Monday forenoon we saw a train on the Manchester Road, *at the River*, opposite Point Peter. This was the first train that had been able to come quite down to the Cape Fear. We hope to see the Road in full and successful operation, Pee Dee Bridge included, during the coming Spring, say in April next.

Commissioners' Election.

The following gentlemen were on Monday last elected Commissioners of this town, for the present year:

O. G. PARSLEY,
R. H. COWAN,
J. J. CONOLEY,
J. S. GREEN,
W. A. WRIGHT,
I. NORTHROP,
Dr. W. W. HARRISS.

☞Nett amount of Funds subject to draft in the different depositories of the United States on the 26th Dec., 1853, $23,113,716 39. In depository at Wilmington, N. C., $16,176 02.

☞Received from the publishers, LEONARD, SCOTT & Co., 79 Fulton street, New Yord, the "London Quarterly" for October, of which the following is the list of contents: The Institute of France; The Murder of Thomas A. Becket; Louis XVII; The Dauphin in the Temple; The Holy Places; Death of Casanbon; Electro-Biology; The Life of Haydon. Three dollars a year.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house, together with all its furniture, belonging to Mr. Alexander Hewlett, on Masonboro' Sound, was entirely consumed by fire on Monday night last.—Supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the house since the Saturday previous. Loss estimated at about $3,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,600, we learn.

CONGRESS.—The Senate not in session. House chiefly occupied with preliminary skirmishing on the subject of Rivers and Harbors, and all sorts of Land Bills, chiefly on their reference to committees. It is impossible yet to say much from present appearances, save that it is more than probable that the whole western vote will be opposed to tonnage duties for the purpose of River and Harbor improvements. They contend that such imposts at ports of entry, will eventually fall upon consumers at the west, while the products of such will be expended solely for the improvements of the ports where levied.

☞The Baltimore American and Clipper both come dressed out in new type in honor of the advent of 1854, and look remarkably well. The American is a most capital business paper, and the Clipper is sprightly and enterprising. As for the Sun, it appears to be always in new type.

☞The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months.

SMALL BUSINESS.—Some persons in Philadelphia, calling themselves Morris L. Hallowell & Co., have built a store and got some of their city papers to puff it, for *a consideration*, and are trying to humbug the press at a distance into copying these advertising puffs gratis—sending them marked in all forms and shapes; we have got some seven or eight such affairs. If these people want advertising, let them advertise, but not bother editors with their importunities. It seems to us that they must be rather mean sort of men.

☞The Steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 30th ult., with Liverpool dates to the 17th. Cotton unchanged, with a slight advance in Breadstuffs.

Lord Palmerston has resigned his place in the British Cabinet, chiefly, it is believed, on account of a disagreement with a majority of his associates on the Eastern Question, the retiring Minister being in favor of a more decided course.

Letters from Bucharelst announce a suspension of hostilities on the Danube.

It is reported that a Russian naval division, with 6,000 troops on board, had been repulsed at Cheftikil. One Russian steamer was destroyed; one frigate dismasted, and 1,500 Russians killed.

An engagement has taken place on the Black Sea, between some Russian vessels and three Turkish steamers. Two of the latter escaped, and the third was blown up by her commander rather than surrender.

Another engagement had taken place near Abaca, between two Turkish steamers and a Russian frigate and brig. The Russian vessels were withdrawn in a shattered condition.

A battle had taken place on the Armenian frontier, in which the Russians were victorious. Four thousand Turks were killed. The Turks, however, were generally successful. They had captured Ackalzich, and were reported to have taken some important fortresses.

Alexander Schamyl, the Circassian leader and Selim Pacha were gradually approaching each other, taking fortresses on their lines of march. Prince Worowzoff had been surrounded and his retreat cut off. Schamy had captured six Russian fortresses, after hard fighting and heavy losses on both sides.—He had also defeated 50,000 Russians under Gen. Ortianoff.

COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION.—In consequence of his election to the office of Commissioner of the town, Robt. H. Cowan. Esq., has resigned his station as Chairman of the Commissioners of Navigation. A Martin, Esq., is elected member of the Board of Navigation, to fill the place vacated as above, and W. W. Peirce, Esq., appointed Chairman.—*Commercial.*

Awful Steam Boiler Explosion at Baltimore—Seven Men Injured.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—The steam boiler in the extensive machine shop of Charles Rhinehart, in Light street, near Mercer, in this city, exploded this morning, owing to the freezing of the pipes.

Seven workmen engaged in the building were severely injured; four of them perhaps fatally. Some of them were dreadfully mangled.

The sufferers are all poor men and have large families.

The building where the explosion took place was shattered to atoms.

DIVIDENDS.—The Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. after expending a large sum in thoroughly repairing the Bridge over the Cape Fear.

The Bank of Washington, (N. C.) has declared a dividend of 6½ per cent.

Revenue Cutter Dobbin.

NORFOLK, Dec. 29.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the Revenue Cutter Dobbin, which left Wilmington on Monday week for this port.

The "Dobbin" did not go to sea until Sunday, the 1st inst.—JOURNAL.

Great Snow Storm at the North.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The snow fell heavily during the day yesterday, but ceased at night. It now lies two feet deep on a level, and is drifted in exposed places to the depth of ten or twelve feet. The railways are covered with snow so that no trains are arriving. Men are engaged in clearing the track.

Gold Deposites in the Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The deposites of gold in the United States Mint, for the month of December, amounts to four million five hundred thousand dollars; total deposites for the year ending to-day, amount to fifty-three million five hundred thousand dollars.

The Gardener Trial, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31st.—The Gardener trial progresses slowly. Witnesses Meyer, Evans, Davis, Barry, Doubleday, Partridge, Mackie, Coeuran, P. C. Johnson, Arraugois, Aquilar, Niles and Angus, for the prosecution, repeat their former evidence.—The only new witnesses examined have been J. B. Holsey and Mariano Waldanado, of Mexico, who testified to seeing Dr. Gardener engaged at the Morelia mines at the time he alledges in his memorial that he was mining in Lagnuilas, hundreds of miles distant. There is no prospect of a conclusion of the trial for several weeks.

The total value of stocks redeemed during the week was $491,800.

Senator Atherton, we see it stated, left $8000, (to which reference has heretofore been made) to President Pierce, not for his own personal use, but as a fund of trust to be expended in Washington City for certain purposes. The sealed letter to the President, mentioned in the will, directs the disposition of the fund.

HOMICIDE.—We understand that a negro man, TOM, the property of Mr. ROBERT E. WILSON, was found dead this morning, at the Florence Station Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, where he has been employed as pump hand. The marks upon his person render it certain that his death was occasioned by violence. Maj. WINGATE, the Coroner, has gone down to investigate the matter, but we shall probably not hear the result in time for this paper.—*Darlington Flag, 29th ult.*

Private letters received in New York from Europe state that the Emperor of Russia was bent on prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor; that he would put 300,000 men under the command of Paskievitch in the spring to march on Constantinople, and that the Russian merchants had offered him any amount of money he might require.

RUSSIA.—The highest estimate we have of the yearly revenue of Russia is £28,000,000, the lowest £16,000,000. Sir Archibald Allison states it to be £20,000,000; Mr. McGregar, in his Commercial Statistics, makes it two millions less, or £18,262,718. Mr. McCulloch says it is £15,847,000.

At the recent Mitchell Festival, in New York city, Mr. P. J. Smyth, in replying to a toast, stated that the honor of rescuing Mitchell from bondage, belongs to the "Irish Directory," who employed him, Smyth, as an agent, for that purpose, and used to that end the funds subscribed by Irishmen in this country to aid the struggle in which Mitchell and his compatriots were engaged in Ireland. This statement was corroborated by Mr. Robert Emmitt. This secret has been remarkably well kept, in the face of the repeated and continued newspaper attacks upon the members of the Directory with respect to the distribution of the funds.

DOLLARS IN CHINA.—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* has received a Gazette supplement to the China Mail of Sept. 29, which, among other public documents, contains a communication from the Imperial commissioner, Yeh, Governor General of the Twang provinces, and a proclamation of the local authorities of Canton, Hoo, and Le, decreeing that in consequence of the scarcity of the dollars which have hitherto formed the principal medium of trade, all dollars—whether of the new or old coinage, shall be allowed to circulate, among merchants and dealers, in one uniform mode; and that the treasury will in future be guided in the receipt of dollars by their purity, without raising any question whether they bear the "devices of eagles, horses, flowers or plants, at one and the same rate as those with flowery millings." This decree apparently authorizes the receipt of United States, Mexican, Puruvian and Bolivian dollars on the same footing as Spanish milled dollars, subject to an allowance for difference of purity and weight, when ascertained.

☞The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of a large portion of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Georgia on Monday week:

It will be seen that the party determines to adhere to President PIERCE. Of the Administration, it declares that it "*views its friends as our friends, its opponents as our opponents.*"

Resolved, That the principles and sentiments declared by the National Democratic Convention of 1852 remain in unimpaired strength as the bond which draws together the Democracy of every section of our country in sympathy and union, and that the Democratic party of Georgia avails itself of this occasion to reiterate its cordial acquiescence in them.

Resolved, That we recognise in President Pierce a longtried patriot, and consistent exponent of these principles and sentiments; that his exposition of them in his Inaugural Address and recent message to Congress meets with our full concurrence; and having unabated confidence in his fidelity to them, we pledge to his Administration our cordial support, *and view its friends as our friends, its opponents as our opponents.*

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Georgia emphatically avows its construction of the Baltimore Platform of 1852, in reference to the slavery question, to be a distinct repudiation of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso in any future organization of territory now in our possession or hereafter to be acquired, and that we cannot recognise any one as belonging to the Democratic party who shall seek to enforce or shall advocate this principle so repudiated.

Resolved, That while our warmest sympathies are due to those Northern Democrats who, amidst the storm of fanaticism on the slavery question which has raged in past years in their section of the Union, stood firmly on the rights of the South, we recognise as Democrats all our fellow citizens of the North who now stand firmly with us on the platform of the National Democratic party, and are therefore pledged to defend the South from any future assault upon her institutions.

Resolved, That to the ascendency and integrity of the National Democratic party, based as it is upon the principles recognised in its platform, the people of the South can confidently look as a guarantee for the preservation of the reserved rights of the States within the Union, and especially of their constitutional rights with reference to the institution of slavery.

The Hon. Messrs. Smith and Churchwell, of Tennessee, Mr. Glossbrenner, the Serjeant at Arms of the U. S. House of Representatives, together with Messrs Charles W. Stuart, and M. French, employees of the House, and Mr White, the undertaker, arrived in the U. S. mail steamer Wilmington on Saturday evening, in charge of the body of the Hon. Brookins Campbell, Representative from Tennessee, they having been assigned the melancholy duty of accompanying the corpse to the residence of the deceased, in Tennessee. The Wilmington did not arrive in Charleston until a late hour on Saturday night, in consequence of the severity of the weather. The passengers speak highly of the judgment and seamanship of Capt. Burns, and the staunchness of his vessel.
Charleston Courier 2d.

A VOICE FROM THE FREE SOILERS.—While the Whigs of the South are traducing the President on account of an alledged sympathy for Free Soilers, the Free Soilers themselves are denouncing him with epithets as strong as language can express. The Boston Atlas, the leading Free Soil paper in the New England States speaks of the supporters of President Pierce as "now crawling at the feet of the slaveocracy of the South, and professing a willingness to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the task master of the South."

The task master of the South! This is a beautiful Eulogium to come from the hot bed of Free-soildom, is it not? This is the man the Whigs of Georgia tell us is leagued with Free Soilers! Oh shame, where is thy blush?—*Federal Union.*

The destruction of the clipper *Great Republic* is justly considered to be a public calamity. She was not only one of the most beautiful ships ever built, but her extraordinary magnitude and the anticipations connected with her had caused her to be regarded with something of national pride and interest. The opinion was very generally entertained that she would outstrip all competitors and carry off the palm from the world, and her loss, just as she was about to start for the prize, sends a shock far beyond the limits of the commercial class, among the great public, of those who are in the habit of watching the progress of industry and enterprise in every department. Besides, she was a scientific experiment. We were to learn from her whether the speed of ships increases indefinitely in proportion to their size, or whether our builders have already reached the maximum of velocity as well as bounds of safety and economy in nautical construction. In Europe, too, where her fame had already gone, her coming was anxiously looked for, and her untoward fate will be regretted.
Tribune.

MAIL CHANGES.—We have reason to believe that important changes will soon take place in the present postal arrangements of this place. It is probable that we shall soon have the daily line to Warsaw re-established, and perhaps a tri-weekly line on the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road. When these arrangements are made we shall be happy to announce them in a more definite manner.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

There were rumors recently of the overthrow of the Menschikoff, and the restoration to power of the Nesselrode or German party in Russia. Coupled with this rumor was another, of serious dissensions in the royal family. If these two reports were realities, there might be better hopes of peace than if the old Russian party continued in the ascendant. The heir to the throne is said to be strongly disposed to peace, while the second brother of the Emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine, favors the war party.

If this alleged family dissension really exists, and should ripen into a royal quarrel, on it might hang the question of a general war. It is on the character of her foreign policy that important changes in Russia sometimes depend. It was the slavish prediction of Peter the Third for a French connection, and a foolish admiration of the elder Bonaparte, that, in a great degree, brought him to an untimely end. The present emperor has no weakness of this kind, by which a party could be raised opposd to the present occupant of the Russian throne. His prepossessions are all Russian, falling in with the national feelings and associations. There is very little to hope, therefore, for the interests of peace, if it depends on the restoration to authority of the Nesselrode party, sustained by alleged differences between the members of the royal family of Russia.

RUMORED TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says:

A new treaty with France is in progress of negotiation here, by the French Minister and Gov. Marcy. Our present and only treaty with France is one which was made in 1822, by Mr. Adams, as Secretary of State, under the Administration of Mr. Monroe. It was not intended to be lasting, and was incomplete. France has been heretofore indisposed to go into this subject; but this Administration, taking advantage of the now entire state of good feeling between that country and our own, has succeeded in commencing to negotiate with her, and I have no doubt that the new treaty will be the means of drawing the bonds of amity yet more closely between the most liberal nation of Continental Europe and us, and of promoting the mutual commercial advantages of both countries.

DICKENS AND THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Charles Dickens has materially changed his tone, with regard to this country, since he wrote his "American Notes." He concludes his "Child's History of England," published in "Household Words" of Dec. 10th, as follows:

"It was in the reign of George III. that England lost North America, by persisting in taxing her without her own consent. That immense country, made independent under Washington, and left to itself, became the United States: one of the greatest nations of the earth. In these times in which I write, it is honorably remarkable for protecting its subjects, wherever they may travel, with a dignity and a determination which is a model for England. Between you and me, England has rather lost ground in this respect since the days of Oliver Cromwell."

During the quarter which terminated on the 30th September last, says a Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun, the number of dead letters which contained money or other valuables was 2,081.—They covered $14,046. The current quarter, ending 31st inst,, will show a falling off, the number of letters being about 2,000, and the amount of money $12,000. Under the indefatigable and efficient management of this bureau, about nine-tenths of the money thus received is restored to its original owners.

Gold and Silver.

The extraordinary activity which the precious metals have evinced in the last two or three years has been accredited generally to the changing relative value between gold and silver; but our readers are aware that while we admit the possibility of a gradually changing relative value between the two metals, we have ascribed the outward flow of both from the great financial centres rather to the effect of political causes than to commercial considerations merely. The first excitement in relation to gold discoveries doubtless did promote a tendency to use silver rather than gold, as in the case of Holland; but that soon subsided, as did the rise in silver which it had occasioned. Subsequently a new state of things arose in the Chinese insurrection and the state of European politics, combined with the large purchases of food by Western Europe. England, also, has encountered from Australia the same demand for coin in exchange for gold that the United States experienced from California during the first two years of mining operations. Although California and Australia yielded very largely of the raw material for money, the low prices at which gold sold for coin indicated the want of currency. Both of these demands have been supplied. As coins in those regions are not consumable, and the supply being full, the future productions of gold will be exchanged for goods.

The London *Economist*, from facts within its reach, states the exports of gold and silver from Great Britain from January 1 to November 30 as follows:

Gold to Australia	£10,000,000
Gold to Asia	690,789
Total	£10,690,789
Silver to Asia	4,426,346
Total	£15,117,135

A considerable portion of the silver has been sent to China, where it was, by reason of the disturbances, in demand for hoarding. Again the *Economist* asserts that the silver in the several treasuries of India has risen to £16,000,000, or double the usual amount. If this be so—and it is a little remarkable that the India government should have accumulated such quantities in face of the active Chinese demand—it would follow that the extraordinary demand, equal to $50,000,000, has been derived by displacing silver in Europe with newly-mined gold. The silver in the Bank of France ran so steadily out in exchange for gold that the government limited the issue of five-franc pieces, and the bank pays in gold. It is now supposed, from the fall of exchange in China, that the demand for silver has closed, or at least the means to pay for it—that the India exchequer will undergo depletion, causing silver to return to England and Europe, while returning hopes of peace will check hoarding in Europe, and the outward flow of coin to Australia cease; while gold bullion from both California and Australia will return in greater amounts in exchange for goods.

If the India government held $80.000,000 of silver and the United States government $26,700,000 in gold at the close of November, it gave an absorption of over $106.000,000 of coin or currency which was in very active demand in both countries. The United States have paid out considerable money in discharge of debts, and it is supposed the India government will do likewise; and in both cases a considerable portion of the discharged claims are owned in England.—With the removal of these extraordinary and political causes, therefore, the true effect of the new supplies of gold and silver will begin to be felt.

Sinope—Coast of Pontus, Asia Minor.

The following notice of Sinope, where the recent battle was fought between the Turks and Russians, will, at the present moment, be read with interest:

"A stroll on shore, to see the place, and sketch it from the circling beach, agreeably filled by a long lovely evening. The sun had veiled his blood-shot eyes behind a dark bank of clouds, leaving lured tints of purple and yellow to pervade earth, air and water.—The wind hushed; the bay, as frozen over; town silent as sleep or death, not even one twittering bird to break the stillness of our walk; fishermen drawing their nets languidly, pennent sails wooing the breeze in vain, and lazy oars unimprovod along boats' sides; all Sinope the embodiment of calm repose in its highest ideality. The temples, palaces and porticoes, erected by a powerful line of kings, have been leveled with the dust. Naught remains of so much magnificence save a dirty Oriental town of a thousand wretched houses, surrounded by crumbling walls and tottering towers of Byzantine construction. Almost equally a wreck is the enormus hull of an embrye two-decker, which stands unlaunched on the stocks; built here, where timber and work are cheap; never finished; allowed to rot. Does this fact elucidate the subject? Alas for Sinope!

"The ancient capital of Pontus under that great man Mithridates Eupator, and the birth place of that great beast Diogenes the Cynic, originally a colony of the Milesians, and deriving its name from an amphibious young lady who was the unnatural offspring of a river and a town, the Asopus and Methone, after she eloped hither with a third element. Apollo or the Sun, shows, indeed but few traces of such illustrious antecedents. Many fragments of ancient architectural art, however, such as broken columns, mutilated cornices, and half-defaced inscriptions on architraves and sepulchral stones, have been made use of in raising these feeble fortifications, and they still attest what Sinope once was; while the quarries above the town, whence one of the calcareous beds in the trachytic rock overlaid by a black volcanic formation seems to have furnished its building materials, tell an eloquent tale of its sudden downfall, for large blocks lie there hewn and already for removal, some sculptured, and some actually on their way to the city. We saw also the picturesque ruins of an aqueduct, designed by Pliny the Younger, to supply the Sinopians with good water from a distance of sixteen miles; and the ancient mole can be distinguished under the sea, enclosing a considerable space along the shore, and leaving only a narrow entrace for galleys, but many of the great square stones composing it have been worn and displaced by the action of the waves with the aid of that universal destroyer, Time."

A DOCK-YARD DISCOVERY.—Not very long ago, a person well known for his accurate knowledge of the sources of English history, was in one of our great dock-yards. Here he noticed preparations for a bonfire, and ran to the scene. "What are these bundles?" he inquired. "Nothing but rubbish," said the man. The very tie of the parcels told the antiquary that they were letters, and of old date.—"Where do they come from?" he asks. "Oh, they have been lying here, no one knows how long; we want the room, and we are going to burn them out of our way." The antiquary took up a bundle—opened the first letter, and found that it was the original dispatch announcing to the Government one of the most important events in the reign of Charles II. Telling the men not to set fire to the pile until orders could arrive, the antiquary posted to London, repaired to the admirality, stated the facts, and saved the papers. When carefully examined, they proved to be as interesting a bundle of State documents as any in our national archives.
London Paper.

The London Chronicle announce the arrival in England of the son of the negro Emperor of Hayti. It says:

This young Prince has recently arrived in England from France, having travelled under the name of M. Dalval. His Highness, who is described as a most intelligent and gentlemanlike person, has been sojourning for a short time at the fashionable watering place Torquay. His object in visiting this country is said to be to complete his education, for which purpose he will shortly proceed to Dawlish, and place himself under a clergyman of that place. It is expected that the Emperor of Hayti himself, with some of the members of the court, will visit his son during the ensuing spring.

Who knows but "this young prince" may be looking up a wife for himself among the daughters of royalty in the old world. What if His Darkness should demand the hand of the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria? Would the English Abolitionists object to the match?

The language of China is understood throughout the remote regions of the Eastern world, when *written*, just as the Arabic numerals are alike in all the languages of Europe. A man from the province of Fochau would not understand a word of the spoken language at Nankin; a Japanese could not make himself understood to a Chinese; and an inhabitant of Siam; but the moment they took pen in hand and wrote the sign which conveyed the idea, then all became perfectly intelligible. Dr. Bowring, the other day, showed some friends a Chinese newspaper which could be read by 500,000,000 of human beings though not more, perhaps, than 40,000,000 could understand the spoken language of each other.—*London Inquirer.*

The U. S. frigate St. Louis arrived at Alexandria on the 25th of November.

Letter from Lord Ellesmere.

The following letter from the Earl of Ellesmere to General Webb, is published:

BATH, Oct. 10, 1853

MY DEAR SIR:—I did not fail, with much interest, to digest your correspondence with the Times. As a defence of the English daily press and of itself in particular, so far as charges of hostility to America are concerned, I think that there is much that is sound in the reply of your opponent. I regret, however, that he should have thought it necessary to thrust out, after parrying, with an acrimony likely, as I fear, to strengthen in the United States certain impressions as to the general feeling in this country, which I believe to be erroneous. History is said to be philosophy teaching by example. I am neither a historian nor a philosopher; but I shall illustrate my present meaning by an example.

A friend of mine, serving her Majesty on board an English ship, lying at New York some time during the present century, discerning among the crowd of usual visitors, five ladies of superior appearance, civilly invited them to inspect the main cabins; and a conversation ensued, which began on their part as is very usual, with the question—"How do you like our country?" My friend had seen nothing of "our country," but the landing place at the Battery and a glimpse of Broadway from an omnibus, with the thermometer at 95 of Fahranheit in the shade. He had seen nothing of its inhabitants but such as frequented said landing place, or whom curiosity had attracted to the ship. I do not believe that he had tasted a sherry cobler; but of this I am not certain. He had lost some of his men by desertion, and had seen about as much of America as a man who has anchored off Wapping, and has negotiated a clique in Lombard street, and returned to his vessel, has seen of England and Wales. Under this combination of circumstances, his reply was evasive.

I have heard of a young gentleman, who, when under examination at one of our universities, was asked probably with reference to a famous passage in Thucydides, to state the height of the walls of Platea. He replied that they were neither particularly low nor particularly high,—an exposition which failed to satisfy his examiners. My friend's polite evasion was equally unsuccessful. He replied to the effect that there was some things which pleased him very well, and others which were less agreeable. Your fair countrywomen fell upon him like one woman, saying "That is all your jealousy; you are all alike, and cannot bear our progress." My poor friend stood aghast, but at length, somewhat provoked, said, "If you wish to know the truth, we are not jealous of you, because, generally speaking, we do not know nor inquire anything about you."

Now this incident, trival as it is, seems to me to illustrate a good deal of misunderstanding which I believe to exist in America respecting English feeling toward the Union. I think at least that in the United States a notion is very prevalent, that there is in England a vast amount of active hostility towards Americans and disrespect for their Institutions.

In my opinion, what Americans have really reason to resent, is a vast deal of comparative ignorance respecting them. By comparative, I mean that educated people in England, who know every thing worth knowing of France, or Italy, or Transylvania, often know little or nothing of the United States, and certainly far less than Americans of their own class know of England. As to hostility, however, or contempt, let any man try the experiment of lecturing to an average English audience in depreciation or contempt of the stars and stripes, and he would assuredly be hooted down. It is no satisfaction to me, but it may be such to you, that the ignorance of which I speak is quite as general with regard to our North American colonies as to the States of the Union. It has a tendency, in my opinion, to hasten the disruption of the farmer. A Nova Scotian hears from his parents and learns at school a great deal about England. He goes there, finds a prevalent impression that Nova Scotia is an island somewhere to the North of the West Indies, and returns an offended man. I have been preaching of late to my acquaintance who travel, to visit the United States and the Canadas via Halifax, instead of steaming in a cloud of tobacco smoke up the Rhine for perhaps the 100th time.

With respect to the general tone of remark on things American, by those who take pains to know about them in England, it is to be remembered, that English conservatives have a battle to fight, which has no counterpart in the U. S. You have your local shades of political opinion, not always very intelligible to a stranger, who has a considerable nomenclature to master before he can distinguish between a "hard shell" or a "barn burner" or even between a Whig or a Democrat, where all parties appear to him to lean to what he considers Democracy. I apprehended, however, that the politician does not yet exist in the Union who advocates any thing like a retrogression from a republic to a monarchy. We, on the other hand, have a continual struggle to show that however suited republican institutions may be to America, and however splendid their results, the advantage of their introduction here would not compensate for the evil of the transition; and that there are many circumstances which render them specially applicable to the one country and inapplicable to the other.

In the course of such controversy, recourse has perhaps often been had to scurrilous misrepresentation of men and things in America. In dealing with the ballot question, for instance, a disputant here is not likely to be very scrupulous in fortifying his argument with any dirty story he may pick up as to the working of that device in America. This is but one of many topics, in treating which, sarcasm and ridicule may often be substituted for argument and for a rational exposition of all the reasons, moral and physical, which may be alleged against the substitution here of a President for an hereditary Sovereign, and an elective chamber for our House of Lords.—The best corrective of all this is intercourse; and the best correctors are Collins and Cunard.

I say this on my own experience, as far as it goes; which I am perfectly sensible, with reference to the extent of the Union, is a very little way. It is enough however, to satisfy me, that if Milton were alive now, he would insert into his treatise on education an eloquent paragraph recommending travel in America. I can conceive no better corrective for extreme opinions in the matter of politics. Those who shiver at the motion of republican institutions as at something incompatible with order, security and refinement, and those who favor their unlimited application without reference to the density of population, the diffusion of education and other specialities, are, in my opinion, equally likely to leave lessons in America. Very truly yours

EGERTON ELLESMERE.

THE LONDON TIMES ON JOHN MITCHEL.—The London Times of Dec. 14, has a pretty severe article on John Mitchel and his reception in America. After quoting from his speech in San Francisco, and freely commenting thereon, the Times says:

We rejoice to see that this fanatical revolutionist promises to be a better citizen in America than he was at home. "Reverently," says he, "and deliberately does it become a stranger and aspirant to the privileges of your citizenship to investigate those wise and manful institutions that have bred and nursed the energy of such a race." If he had exercised any practice of reverence or deliberation with regard to the institutions of his own country, he might have been there still. He projected nothing but folly, and proposed nothing but revolt. He was for letting Ireland have her share of what he thought was universal confusion, and there his designs ended. Arson, assassination, havoc, and massacre were the cries of his party, nor had they any views more practical than the proclamation of an Irish republic, and the substitution of a green flag for the union-jack. We can only trust that in his new country his demeanor may be changed, and his pledges of political sobriety fulfilled. He is still, however, among an Anglo-Saxon race—among a race which, though sometimes wayward and turbulent, is never unpractical, and which, though it may entertain itself with the novelty of a "patriot's" visit, is not very likely to tolerate all a patriot's schemes. We hope there may prove to be one country in the world where Mitchel and Meagher can live without desiring to murder its magistrates; but, if not, they may be reminded that in no capital were barricades and revolutionists so promptly and unscrupulously put down as in N. Y. itself."

AN INCIDENT.—Speaking of the tightness in the money market, says the Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, a little incident came under my notice on Wednesday, which is worth relating. I stepped into one of the fashionable jewelry stores in Chestnut street, and saw a lady purchase a lot of diamonds worth $525, and ordered to be sent home. A few minutes afterwards I met the husband of the lady in a broker's office, in Third street, negotiating a note of five thousand dollars at a shave of four per cent per month.

A London Fog.

December this year has been one week-long fog in London, a fog of almost unprecedented density and duration. The Daily News says:

"During this week the smallest mischief that happened from the fog has been the interruption of engagements of business and pleasure for some of among upwards of two millions of persons. Dinners have been cooked and nobody has come to eat them, and lighted drawing-rooms have been left empty. This is the small end of the mischief. Places of public amusement have been unattended, and the loss to the proprietors must have been considerable. Children have been kept from school, or have gone and returned in no little peril. Heads of households have been puzzled, once out, to get home, and children and servants have suffered panic "by the fog." Public meetings for important objects have failed. Traffic in the streets and on the river has been almost entirely suspended during a great part of three days. Waste of all several lives have been lost in the streets or in the water, few as were the people abroad. Such housekeeping at home as there was on Wednesday night was a strange circumstance even in the city of London.

Except in time of seige or of some 'plague that walketh in darkness,' nothing like it can happen. It was a remarkable experience to be abroad that night and observe the muffled city—its noises hushed, its pavements almost empty, its lights reduced to the worm sparks, except where the link-boys' torches or lanterns were making red circles in the yellowish fog. No carts but those of the baker, or the laundress's, the carrier 'giving up the job,' and peering out of the way home with a torch at the horse's head. No carriages but those of medical men or some rash pleasure-seekers, who were frightened at their mistake in coming out. In one place a woman killed, in other broken limbs or other injuries from falls or collisions. Here a person fumbling about in the roadway was unable to get back to the pavement, there a horse on the pavement taking the area railing for that of the park. Such was the state of things abroad, and otherwise every family in London was in its own house—a thing which happens at no other time. We should all agree that this is a domestic institution, which no one could well spare—this home-compelling fog."

COSSACKS AND OTHER CHRISTIANS IN THE TURKISH SERVICE.—It appears that the enthusiasm of the Sultan's army is still undiminished. From different parts of the empire his subjects volunteer as soldiers and desire to aid in supporting his cause. For the first time since a great many years, the Porte has accepted of and formed, two regiments of Christian troops. These are Cossacks from the district of Dobraja, in the province of Silistria, situated in the most northeastern part of Roumelia between the mouth of the Danube and the shores of the Black Sea. It is stated that these Cossacks came from the banks of the Dnieper, in South Russia, and were there known as the Zaporoszi. During the troubles which then existed between the Czar and the Sultan, (from 1810,) they either took an open part in favor of the latter, or, by their neutrality, became suspected, and were consequently the object of the persecution of the Czar. The Dobraja Cossacks, on the contrary, remained faithful to Russia. Since their settlement in Turkey, they have been much increased in number by deserters from the Russian army, and by other Russian refugees. Besides these Cossack regiments, it is said that the Maronite and Druse conscripts expected from Syria will also be formed into detached Christian (and Druse) regiments. This is a peculiar feature in a war undertaken by Russia, for the professed purpose of relieving the Greeks and other eastern non-Musselmen from Turkish thraldom. The Cossacks have always paid a mere nominal and trifling capitation tax to the government, on the condition that, in case of need, their services should be called upon for the army.

Young America.

A PRETTY SPECIMEN.—The Memphis Whig of the 15th ult., says:

A scene occurred yesterday at one of the public schools, which is indicative of the rise and progress of Young Americanism among the rising generation. A young lad, a mere stripling of a boy, had been guilty of some misbehavior, and was called up by the teaches for correction. Instead of quietly receiving the rod, as all good boys should, Young America pulled out a pistol and threatened the teacher, swearing that it was his father's dying instructions never to allow any one to whip him. The teacher was taken rather aback at first, but watching his opportunity, the dominie suddenly seized Young America; after disarming him, gave him a thorough and genteel dressing—not with the birch-en rod, but with a cowhide. The youngster got his just deserts; but he swears vengeance, and rolls the sweet morsel under his tongue.

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.—I cannot tell whether I rightly know the American character; but of this I am certain, that what I do know of it is more beautiful and more worthy to be loved than any other that I am acquainted with in the world. Their hospitality and warm-heartedness, when their hearts are once warmed, are really overflowing, and know no bounds. And as some travelers see and make a noise about their failings, it is very well that there should be somebody who, before anything else, becomes acquainted with their virtues. And these failings of theirs, as far as I can see their national failings, may all be attributed principally to the youthful life of the people. In many cases I recognise precisely the faults of my own youth—the asking of questions, want of reflection, want of observation of themselves and others, a boastful spirit, and so on. How free from these failings, and how critically alive to them, are the best people in the country. American's best judges and censors of manners are Americans themselves.—*Frederika Bremer.*

MANILLA WOMEN.—In the evening, Spaniards, English, and French go to the promenades to ogle the beautiful and half-bred women, whose transparent robes reveal their figures. That which distinguishes the female half breeds (Spanish Tagals or Chinese Tagals) is a singularly intelligent and expressive physiognomy. Their hair, drawn back from the face, and sustained by long golden pins, is of marvellous luxuriance. They wear upon the head a kerchief, transparent like a veil, made of the pine fibre, finer than our finest cambric; the neck is ornamented by a string of large coral beads, fastened by a gold medallion. A transparent chemisette, of the same stuff as the head-dress, descends as far as the wa

Nicholas I. Emperor of Russia.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: The ambition and perfidy of the the Emperor of Russia having kindled the flame of a war which threatens to spread itself over the whole of Europe and a great portion of Asia, it might, perhaps, be interesting to many of your readers to receive a somewhat correct information of the appearance, qualities, and character of a prince who has taken upon himself the terrible responsibility of having provoked so direful an event.

Nicholas Paulovitch, the son of Paul I. and Maria Ferdorowna, mounted the Russian throne on the death of his brother, Alexander the First.

The Emperor Nicholas is distinguished by a gigantic stature, by a handsome face, by a sonorous voice, and by a commanding look. He has displayed much energy and firmness of character, and an almost increditable activity. He possesses much affability, and many household virtues. Hence, many have been induced to forget, or at least to excuse, his ridiculous vanity, his ungenerous enmity, his unrelenting revengefulness, his insensibility to the sufferings of his victims, and his implacable hatred to freedom. The rich gifts Nature has bestowed upon him, his accomplishments and his private virtues, have become the veil of his despotic acts, and the means of diminishing the indignation which his barbarous severity and his outrages against humanity naturally arouse in every generous heart.

But, though it is our duty to make fair allowance for the frailty of human nature and the strong temptation of uncontrolled power, we commit a grievous error if we accept a stately figure, an attractive countenance, a vigorous mind, an engaging deportment, and purity of manners, as apologies for the cruel treatment of millions of human beings.—Indeed, the man whose heart seems open to all the endearments of domestic life, and still inflicts indescribable miseries upon thousands of fellow-men, guilty of no crime but that of loving freedom, is the more to be dreaded, as his cruelty is not a passion but a principle. Persuaded that he is discharging his duty, he feels no repentance, but triumphs in the agonies of suffering humanity.

If the Emperor Nicholas were a tyrant destitute of every virtue, and possessing an ungovernable temper, he would, like the madman Constantine, his brother, soon have exhausted the patience of human endurance. Hatred and contempt would already have brought home to him due punishment for the unjustifiable cruelties which he has caused to be inflicted upon so many of his fellow-beings; and there would be no necessity to drag him before the bar of public opinion, in order to rouse against him the indignation of the civilized world. But being endowed with so many qualities worthy of a great monarch, and subjecting his enmity and his revenge to reason, he inspires rather awe than aversion in those who are not thoroughly acquainted with his real character.

But the inhuman treatment of the unhappy Poles and the inexorability with which the few Russians who have dared to make the attempt at shaking off the yoke of thraldom, or only roused his suspicion of cherishing liberal idcas, have been punished, cannot but render the Emperor Nicholas detestable in the eyes of *all* sincere friends of humanity. Those who have taken the pains of making themselves acquainted with the sufferings of his victims must necessarily feel that he fully deserves the execrations which have re-echoed not only from the wilderness of Siberia and the mines of Ural, but from every country where the exiled Poles have found a refuge.

But these testimonies of the vindictive and despotic disposition of the Czar, heart-rending as they are, do not provoke our resentment as much as does his open hatred to liberal institutions, and to the emancipation of the other European nations from oppression. Not satisfied with keeping more than sixty-five millions of his own subjects in abject slavery, and rendering them puppets of his imperial will, he has done everything in his power to strengthen the cause of despotism everywhere in Europe. He has been the chief instrument in preventing the amelioration of the social and political condition of the people of Germany, Hungary, and Italy. To him every crowned criminal looks for assistance; and in reliance upon his aid, such despots as the King of Naples and the Emperor of Austria set at defiance human rights and Divine laws. But for him, Germany, Italy and Hungary would now enjoy the blessings of freedom.

More in my next letter.

Very respectfully, G. C. H.

A literary friend has kindly loaned the editor of the Boston Post Digg's manuscript copy of "Shakspeare, with copious notes and requisite emendations." Some of these throw much light into the dark and intricate passages of the great play-wright. Thus,

——"bearded like a pard,"

Digg observes, should read "bearded like a *bard*,' Shakspeare evidently alluding to Gray's "Bard,"

"Whose *beard* and hoary hair
Streamed like a meteor to the troubled air."

The remark of Caliban,

"Accoutered as I was I plunged in,"

may be restored to sense thus:

"*A coot* I was," &c.

This explains the folly of the action, and refers to the plunging habits of sea fowl.

In Cymbeline, where King Henry spies *a gin court*, and becomes suspicious of a row, he says:

"He which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart."

Stomach should read "stomacher"—the King knowing that defensive armor was necessary for every Englishman.

The following anecdote—a true one—is from a private letter. It is worthy of a place in the next monthly compend of the sayings of little folks, in the Knickerbocker, in which this department forms one of the most agreeable of its many attractions:

The other day, Dr. L——'s three children, while playing in the nursery, decided to have a *rail road excursion*. So they all mounted up into the crib and commenced rocking *full speed*. After a while it was proposed to have an accident, thinking, I suppose, it would be unfashionable to travel far without one. So they all took hold and tripped the crib over by main force, and little Mary broke her arm short off.

Miss B—— went to see her, and was pitying her very much with her helpless and bandaged arm, when Mary said:

"Well! if ever I get well, I'll sue the company for $3,000 damages! I think that will be enough, for father says it ain't any great affair, after all."

That is the best sarcasm on the present state of rail roads that I know of

She is the same little young one, (seven years old,) who said of her little brother Joe, who is a great teaze, that she wished our Heavenly Father either hadn't made *her* or her brother Joe—it didn't make any difference which.

If any one entertains the remotest doubt of this free and happy land being a great country, let him forever keep silence after perusing the subjoined names of "fellow citizens" who voted at the recent election in Nebraska for a delegate to Congress.—They are copied from the poll-book:

June-e-tah-e-quah-growl,
Os-si-e-men-e-men-he,
Mah-men-wan-e-kah,
Pe-shah-hah-me-quah,
Muh-at-tah-noh-noh-no-to,
Kah-ku-noh-ne-we-to-to.

A LONDON FOG.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, in his letter of the 25th ult., says:

The densest fog known for years, overhung London on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. It was as thick as darkness, and almost impenetrable. Gas lamps sent forth a mere flicker, and it was impossible to see six feet distinctly. Men and boys were selling "links," or flaring torches, and the greatest care was necessary in perambulating the streets. It was dangerous to cross a thoroughfare, it being almost impossible, in so doing to avoid being knocked down by vehicles or horses. One person, at least was killed, and several robbed and lost. In the low-lying parts of the metropolis, it was horrible, and all were glad when it disappeared.

A Census of Georgia, for State purposes, has just been taken, and returns from all the counties, except Camden, Clinch and Gwynn, show the following aggregate: White population 542,567; slaves, 380,237; free persons of color, 3,286; total 936 000; white males between the ages of 6 and 16 years, 78,140; white females between the ages of 6 and 15 years, 70,100; deaf and dumb 432; lunatics. 617; number of families, 99,693. In 1850, according to the United States Census returns, the population of Georgia was 905.999.

There are some deformities which attract no particular attention, but a man born without feet must necessarily be a no-to-rious character.

Opinion of the British Fleet.

The following effusion, written by a midshipman on board one of the ships of Admiral Dundas's squandron is quite popular throughout the fleet, and has found its way into the papers. It shows at least, what the sailors think of the figure they cut. The song circulates quite freely *sub rosa*.

A NEW NAVAL SONG.

Altered from Dibdin's for the use of the disgusted English crews in the Bosphorus.

Come, shut up, my lads! to dishonor we steer,
To add some new shame to this infamous year!
And if, by ill luck, we should meet with a foe,
Our *starns* we shall quickly be ordered to show.
Useless oak are our ships! quite a joke are our men!
And our rulers are ready
[Aside] *Shady, boys, shady*—
To funk and to flounder again and again!

For a sham we are sent, and a sham we shall be;
Poor John Turk (to his cost) has been counting on we;
We're to keep him at home, with a pipe in his patch,
While the Russians are pitching his ships to Old Scratch?
Useless oak, &c.

'Twasn't thus in old times, when a foe showed his fists,
That Britannia sneaked courtesying out of the lists;
For herself, or a friend, didn't matter a dump,
She was ready to fight while she counted a stump.
Useless oak, &c.

Tho'ye heard of our Nelsons and Rodneys and Blakes,
And they think, too, old "Pam" never shivers or shakes,
But a different lot are now sarving the Queen,
And our Joe Sawney Admiral's old Ab—d—n!
Useless oak are our ships! quite a joke are our men!
And our rulers are ready
[Aside] *shady, boys, shady?*
To funk and to flounder again and again!

DARIEN SHIP CANAL EXPLORATION.—A London letter in the Philadelphia Americas says:

The Isthmus of Darien Ship Canal Expedition for the purpose of effecting the junction between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and respecting which so much interest has been created, will sail on Saturday next from Southampton in the West India Mail Steamer Orinoco. It will consist, on the part of the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company, of Dr. Cullen, the discoverer of the route and the conceptionaire, as pioneer; Mr. Gisborne, civil engineer in chief; Messrs. Forde and Bennett, and four assistant engineers. On behalf of the British Government it will be accompanied by Lieut. Singen, R. E., and staff. The object is the making a detailed survey of the route from Caledonia Bay and Port Escosces to the Gulf of San Miguel, and inaugurating the important work of the junction of the two oceans. At Jamaica the expedition will be joined by Lieut. Strange, U. S. Navy, and the surveying party under his command, on board the United States Sloop Cyane, Capt. Hollins. The Cyane will be joined by a British man-of-war from the Jamaica station, and by the French Admiral's ship, with French engineers on board, from Martinique, and the squadron will then proceed to Caledonia Bay, on the Atlantic coast of Darien, where it will be reinforced by her Majesty's surveying sloop Scorpion, which has already sailed from England for that purpose. The surveying parties will then cross the Isthmus to the river Savana, where they will meet boat parties despatched from a British man-of-war which is to be stationed at its mouth in the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific, and then commence detached surveys of the route. As the distance between the tide influence of the two oceans is only 30 miles, the return of the expedition may be anticipated in May next.

NAPOLEON'S PROPHECY.—Napoleon, in conversation with O'Meara, May 27, 1817, said: "In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which Alexander practiced towards me was to gain my consent, forseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed."

"In the natural course of things, in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia.

"The Powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it will be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance by giving her Servia and other provinces bordering upon the Austrian dominions, reaching near to Constantinogle. The only hypothesis that France and England may be allied with sincerity, will be in order to prevent this.

"But even this alliance would not avail. France England, Prussia united, cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval Power, and God knows what may happen.

"Above all the other Powers, Russia is the most to be feared, especially by you.

"All this I foresaw—and I wanted to establish a barrier against those barbarians by re-establishing the kingdom of Poland, and putting Poniatowski at the head as King, but your imbeciles of ministers would not consent.

"A hundred years hence I shall be praised, and Europe especially England, will lament that I did not succeed. When they see the finest countries in Europe overrun and a prey to those northern barbarians, they will say "Napoleon was right."

MILITARY DIGNITY.—Militia officers are not the proudest men in the world, we always believed, and the following anecdote goes far to prove that their humility is occasionally well imitated, in its preceptive sense.

"Cuff," said one of the dignitaries to a negro at his side, as he prepared to swallow his fifth invoice of "hardwar"—"Cuff, you're a good, honest fellow, and I like to compliment a man what's lived an honest life, if he is black, you shall take o' somethin' with me, eh?"

"Well, captain," replied Cuff, wiping his mouth with the nether end of his shining coat sleeve, "I'se berry dry, so I won't be ugly 'bout it Some niggas is too proud to drink with a milishy ossifer—but I think a milishy ossifer when sober—is just as good as a nigga, specially if the nigga is dry!"

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.—According to the evidence given before the commissioners appointed to inquire into matters connected with the Corporation of London, the annual receipts of the city from all sources are estimated to amount to no less a sum than £1,107,151. The salaries paid to the officers of the Corporation amounted in 1835 to £110,980, and it is presumed that that sum is now exceeded by at least £10,000. Twelve officers of the Corporation receive net salaries amounting to £48 435, while twelve Cabinet Ministers receive only £45,480. The average legal expenses of the city are upwards of £29,000 a year. The bills of three lawyers—the city solicitor, the comptroller, and the remembrancer, amounted in ten years to $162,620.

DIALOGUE OF FIFTY YEARS SINCE.—*A.*—Do you know Mr. William Grimes?

B.—I have that honor. He is a good writer, an excellent companion, and a very worth man; if you make his acquaintance you will never regret it.

DIALOGUE OF TO-DAY.—*A.*—Say, do you know Bill Grimes?

B.—I don't know anybody else. He gets of A 1 article for the papers, is first rate company, and a perfect brick. If you and he hitch horses you'll find him all right.

A gentleman, whose brother was under the care of a physician, dispatched his servant to inquire after the health of the patient. The servant met the doctor, and was told to inform his master that his brother was *convalescing* The unlettered man, not understanding the meaning of the word, returned in haste, with the unwelcome news that the patient was dying. His master immediately ordered his horse, and started at full speed, with a faint hope of arriving in time to soothe the dying moments of his brother. On the way his horse fell and was instantly killed, and the rider himself so seriously injured as to become a cripple for life. And all this arose from the very singular antipathy that some of the learned profession have for all common-place terms which come within the comprehension of the unlearned.

An actress in Paris the other day, refused to perform a part, because the costume allowed her did not cover her person sufficiently. The court ruled her objections to be over-squeamishness—in other words, the naked objection was deemed insufficient to justify her.

The London Morning Herald mentions a report that the Princess Mary, of Cambridge, is to be married to a son of Jerome Bonaparte, a nephew to Napoleon, and remarks:

"It would, indeed, be a singular instance of the vicisitudes of fortune and the short sighted speculation of our greatest men, if a Bonaparte should be united to a '*fille d' Angleterre.*"

POSSIBLE.—A girl in Pittsburg being struck dumb by the firing of a cannon, it is said that a number of married men of that interesting village have, in consequence, invited the artillery company to parade upon their premises.

HOW THEY SLANDER US.—The Wittsburg (Ark.) Messenger is responsible for the following:

"Good morniug stranger. Where are you moving to?" "To the Ar-rkansaw." "Where did you come from?" "From the State of North Carolina." "Will there be much emigration from that State this year?" "A mighty sight I reckin—mighty hard times there this year. A heap of people is on the pint of starvin." "Why so—what's the matter?" "The 'simmon' crap has failed, and I'm gwine to look for a better country." We mizzled.

A French historian, speaking of the first revolution, relates an incident which cannot fail to excite a horrid grimace on the face of all who read it. He says that at Meudon there was a tannery of human skins—being the skins of those unhappy victims who had been guillotined. Men's skins were tough and good—women's soft and good for nothing. [Very Frenchy, that!]

SOCIAL EVILS.—The New York Herald says there are six thousand persons in that city who subsist upon the public charities, in addition to which there are probably ten thousand, more, the victims of poverty and wretchedness, who are entirely dependent upon private charity or benevelent societies. This statement does not take into consideration the thousands of both sexes who, between pride and want are starving by slow degrees in unventilated garrets and mephitic cellars; nor the the twenty thousand abandoned females of the modern Gotham. The Herald simply takes the list of those dependent from day to day upon public or private charity for their existence, and significantly asks abolition philanthropist if there is any thing in the South to compare with such a dismal army of paupers?

THE REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer* says that many representations are daily received at the Treasury, soliciting a revisal and modification of the Secretary's plan for the reduction of the Tariff. But though they are respectfully and carefully considered, it is not probable that any change will be recommended in the project submitted to Congress.

It is said that Cuba was a part of Louisiana, whose dominion was ceded by Spain to France, and that, therefore, we bought Cuba without knowing it, when we purchased Louisiana.

A MODEL SPEECH.—We commend the following speech to the careful study of all candidates before the people. It was delivered in Illinois, by a candidate for the legislature, is brief and pithy and the man who made it was elected, as he deserved to be: "Fellow-citizens: I am no speech-maker, but what I say I'll do. I've lived among you twenty years, and if I've shown myself a clever fellow, you know it, without a speech: if I'm not a clever fellow, you know that, too, and would'nt forget it with a speech. I'm a candidate for the legislature: if you think I'm 'the clear grit,' vote for me: if you think Major R——, of a better 'stripe' than I am, vote for him. The fact is, that either of us will make a devilish good representative.

Here lies John Bell,
This marble under,
Who died, and went to ——, well
I shouldn't wonder. [*Boston Post.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have cured a Bad Leg, after every other remedy failed.

John Eastman, Esq., of Buenos Ayres, states in a letter to Professor Holloway, dated Sep. 12th, 1850, "A native gentleman of this place hurt his instep some time ago, which soon formed a wound, and the same gradually increased, until it spread from the foot to the knee; he was under the medical attendance of a native doctor for several months, but his remedies had no good effect whatever; he thereupon deemed it advisable to have recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which have effected a perfect cure of his leg, and he now enjoys the best of health.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Home Testimony.

Read! from one of the oldest Magistrates of this city—let the sick, the delicate, the declining, talk to those we refer to, and then try this grand restorative:

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11, 1851.

Messrs Mortimer & Mowbray: I feel it a duty to make known the benefits I have derived from Dr. Hampton's Tincture. For a length of time I have been subject to great prostration of muscular power, and great debility of the nervous system, accompanied with palpitation and fluttering of the heart. I had such sudden attacks that on one occasion I could scarcely get home. In making mention of my case to a friend, he referred me to Joseph K. Stapleton, Esq., an old and respectable citizen of Baltimore, who had used the Tincture under similar circumstances. I called on Mr. Stapleton, and, after an interview of some minutes, I was fully satisfied of the medical virtues of the Tincture, from the evidence before me, of his own person, who, for some time previous, indicated a failing state of health, but now a hearty, hale appearance, with the activity of youth. I immediately commenced using the Tincture, and before I took the contents of one bottle, my strength was renewed, and I can walk as brisk, and am as active as I was twenty years ago. This Tincture is the grand restorative of the digestive organs, which, when destroyed, the whole system is in a state of suffering.

I do assert it is, in reality, what it is represented to be by Dr. Hampton, the inventor. WM. A. SCHAEFFER,
Now in city of Washington.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 20th December, of consumption, DANIEL M. MCDONALD, aged 33 years, leaving an affectionate wife and many relatives to mourn their loss. He died in full belief of Christ, and may our last words be like his—Sweet Jesus, who will separate me from Christ. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord. COM.

At his residence, near Little River, S. C., on Tuesday, the 27th December, 1853, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. JAMES BELLAMY.

The deceased was for many years a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and universally esteemed for his many virtues; an affectionate husband and tender father, the poor or the distressed never sought his assistance in vain. His loss will be long felt by the neighborhood in which he lived. The affection and esteem in which he was held was manifest by the number of mourning friends who attended his remains to the tomb. Though his illness was quite short, and his death entirely unexpected by his family and friends, yet they have this consolation, that the whole tenor of his life had been a preparation for death. He leaves an afflicted wife and a large family to mourn their irreparable loss: may He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" comfort them under their heavy bereavement.

This feeble tribute of respect is offered by one who knew him long and intimately, and who was long a witness to his many virtues.

Lamented friend! integrity your guard.
Go! meet in Heaven your virtues' due reward,
Nor mourn ye afflicted kindred o'er the dead—
'Tis joy to die, when life like his was led. T. W. G.

☞Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

CRANE'S CREEK ACADEMY, *Moore County, N. C.*—The second session of this School, located nine miles east of Carthage, and near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, will commence on Tuesday, the 3d of January next.

Tuition payable in advance, $8, $10, $12 50 and $15 per session.

Students can be prepared here for the University of North Carolina.

Board and washing can be obtained in the neighborhood, convenient to the Academy, at from $5 to $7 per month.

For further particulars direct (post paid) to the Principal, Crane's Creek P. O., N. C. A. B. BLACK, Principal.
December 17th, 1853. 18-5t

IRON RAILING
AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of the United States that they are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Iron Work, such as Railings for public or private Parks, Gardens, Steps, Balconies, Verandahs, Cemeteries, &c. Also, Settees, Chairs, Tables, Grey Hounds, Cast Iron Lambs, New Foundland Dogs, Iron Stairs, Doors, Shutters, Guards, Gates, and all kinds of Ornamental and Architectural Iron Works.

They pay particular attention to enclosing Cemetery Lots, having the largest and handsomest assortment in the country. Persons desiring to make selections of patterns, and know the cost of work, by addressing the subscribers will receive by return of mail printed designs of work and list of prices. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. HOOD & CO.,
No. 121 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-3m

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION in Bladen county, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, near White Hall, 35 miles from Wilmington. From this point, the River is at all times navigable.

The Farm contains from 600 to 700 acres of good superior Low Grounds for farming. A portion of this 600 or 700 acres is entirely free from overflow of freshets. There is a Mill seat on this place, and a comfortable Dwelling, together with all necessary buildings for farming purposes.

Besides the farming land, there are about 1400 acres of high land, 250 or 260 acres of which is under cultivation, and the balance woodland, of which 1200 acres are pine land, with 3 tasks of boxes now out on it.

Besides the farm, I also offer for sale a considerable body of land in Colly Swamp, which contains a large quantity of Cypress timber on it. WM. L. MOORE.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-tf

☞Weekly Herald copy tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber's celebrated ROUND SHAVES, may be found at Southerlin & Black's, and J. M. Robinson's.—A fair trial is all that is required to give satisfaction.
Jan. 6, 1854.—18-3m L. WOOD

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale on January the 13th, at Eliza A. Devane's Mills, just about SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF PINE LAND, on Black River, in the upper part of New Hanover county, adjoining the lands of James Murphy, Dr. Newkirk, Stewart Devane and others. Persons desirous of buying, will do well to examine the lands. Terms made known on day of sale.
THOS. W. DEVANE.
January 3d, 1854 18-ts

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	25	@	00	NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.	
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine,	
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00	*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 92
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	3 65
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				Hard.	0 00	@	2 15
Tallow	14	@	16	Tar	0 00	@	2 35
Adamantine	25	@	30	Pitch	0 00	@	1 60
Sperm	50	@	00	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	@	0 00
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				do. No. 2,	0 00	@	0 00
Java	14	@	15	do. No. 3,	1 00	@	0 00
Laguayra	13	@	14	Sp'ts Turp.,			
Cuba	00	@	00	℔ gallon	55	@	00
Rio	13	@	13½	Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	22
St. Domingo	00	@	12	OILS, ℔ gallon.			
COTTON, ℔ lb.	9	@	10	Sperm	1 15	@	1 65
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush.	85	@	90	Linseed, raw	75	@	80
DOMESTICS,				do. boiled	00	@	90
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8	Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Yarn, ℔ lb.	16	@	17	Rosin	20	@	75
EGGS, ℔ doz.	25	@	00	POTATOES,			
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				Sweet, ℔ bush.	75	@	80
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 25	Irish, do.	00	@	0 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	55	@	58	do. ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 25	N. C. Bacon,			
Mackerel, No. 1	@	00	00	Hams	11	@	12
do. No. 2	@	0	00	Middlings	9	@	00
do. No. 3	@	0	00	Shoulders	8½	@	9
Shad, Ocean,	00	@	00	Hog round	8½	@	9
Herrings, East.	@	0	00	Western Bacon,			
do. N. C. roe,	@	00	00	Middlings	7½	@	8
do. Smoked, ℔ box.	40	@	50	Shoulders	7	@	7½
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	3 75	@	4 00	N. C. Lard	11	@	12
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,				West'n do	11	@	12
Canal	6 75	@	9 50	Butter	22	@	27
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00	Cheese	10½	@	11
Fayetteville	6 75	@	7 00	Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	16	50	@17	50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.				do. Prime	00	00	@00	00
Corn	00	@	75	Beef, Mess.	13	50	@14	00
Oats	00	@	60	do. Fulton Market	00	00	@20	00
White Beans	@	00		POULTRY.			
Pease, Cow	00	@	00	Chickens, live	15	@	25
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00	do. dead	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½	Turkeys, live	90	@	1 00
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.				do. dead, ℔ lb	00	@	00
Eastern	0 00	@	1 17½	SALT,			
Northern	0 00	@	00	Alum ℔ bush.	00	@	75
IRON, ℔ lb.				Liverpool ℔ sack, ground.	0 00	@	1 60
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00	do. fine	00	@	0 00
American, ref.	5½	@	00	SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
do. sheer	0	@	00	Porto Rico	7	@	8
Swede	5½	@	00	New Orleans	5½	@	7
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37½	Muscovado	5½	@	7
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)				Loaf & crush.	10½	@	11
Whiskey	33	@	34	Clarified and Granulated.	7	@	9
N. E. Rum	38	@	40	SOAP, ℔ lb.	5½	@	7½
Gin	38	@	40	SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Brandy	37½	@	40	Contract	5 00	@	5 50
do. Apple	75	@	1 00	Common	2 00	@	3 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)				STAVES, ℔ M.			
Floor. B'ds.	00	@	13 00	W. O. Bbl.	00 00	@	0 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	8 50	R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
Seantling.	0 00	@	7 50	Ash Head'g.	0 00	@	12 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.				TIMBER, ℔ M.			
New Orleans.	00	@	00	Shipping.	00 00	@	00 00
Cuba	24	@	25	Mill, prime	8 00	@	10 50
NAILS, ℔ lb.				do. inferior to ordinary.	0 00	@	6 00
Cut	5½	@	0	TALLOW, ℔ lb.	9	@	10
Wrought	10	@	12½				

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 55	a $	60
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	90
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	22½
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	8
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	50	a	60
Spirits Turpentine, do.	80	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 50	a	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
Rice per 100 lbs.			22½
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	55		65
Spirits Turpntine, do.	00	a	90
Lumber, per M.	10 50	a	11 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.		Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem.	
New York,	1	"	"	Virginia	½	"	"
Boston,	1	"	"	Charleston,	¼	"	"

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5, 1854.

TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last but very little Turpentine has come in, owing, we presume, to the Christmas holidays. The prices remain the same as last quoted, and the transactions of the week foot up only about 1,052 barrels, as follows:

	Bbls.	Yellow dip	Virgin.	Hard.
Thursday	192	$3 65	$2 92	$2 10@2 15
Friday	700	3 65	2 92	2 10
Monday	70	3 65	2 92	2 15
Tuesday	90	3 65	2 92	2 15

For three or four days past only two small parcels have been received, and the supply in consumers hands is very light;—some of the distillers have been compelled to stop operations in the absence of receipts. There is none now on market, and there is an active demand at quotations.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since our last review has ruled very unsteady, and the price has declined 2 cents ℔ gallon on our quotation of last Thursday. There has been but little doing in the article for the week ended to-day, and the sales generally have been confined to small parcels, (as they come in.) The transactions of the week are only 554 bbls., viz:

Thursday	314 bbls.	57 cents	℔ gallon.		
Friday	50	"	57	"	"
Saturday	50	"	55	"	"
Monday	40	"	55@55½	"	"
Tuesday	100	"	55	"	"

We learn that there are several orders in market for the article at 55 cents, but sellers generally are holding for higher rates.

ROSIN.—But little has been done in Rosin this week, and the only transactions we hear of are as follows: On Friday, 100 bbls. at $2 50 for No. 1, and $1 50 ℔ bbl. for No. 2; Tuesday, 150 bbls. Common at $1 for medium size bbls.—There is a full supply of the Common article, and the market is dull at $1 05 for large size bbls., principally on account of the high rates of freight, and the difficulty in shipping.

TAR—Has come in very slowly this week, and is in fair demand. The sales reach about 250 bbls. at $2 35 ℔ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE—There is a fair supply of beeves in butchers' hands, and no demand—some small droves have come in this week, and sold at 5 cents ℔ lb. A *prime* article would command 6 cents.

COFFEE—We have no change to note in store rates this week, and the supply is moderate. See table for prices, as in quantity and quality.

CORN MEAL.—The receipts of this article have been light, and it is selling from store at 85@90 cents ℔ bushel.

COTTON—We hear of no transactions in Cotton during the past week. One or two small parcels have been received, but not yet sold. There is a moderate enquiry for the article at former quotations—9@10 cents ℔ lb.

EMPTY BARRELS—There is a fair supply of Spirits Turpentine barrels on market, and little or no demand. Last sale we hear of was at $1 75@$1 87½ each, for second hand; new ones held at $2@$2 25.

FLOUR—In Northern brands we note no alteration in figures since last review. There is a fair supply in store, and Canal sells at quotations, as in quality. No Baltimore brands in market. Fayetteville brands have come in very slowly, and stock in first hands light The price has advanced to $6 50@$6 62½ ℔ bbl. for superfine—at which figures two small parcels changed hands on Friday last. We have heard of no transactions since, but the article is now held at $6 75 ℔ bbl., from store.

GRAIN—The supply of CORN continues very light, and we note only one small boat load (350 bushels) having been received, which sold on Friday last at 77 cents ℔ bushel.—There is a good demand from consumers, and several cargoes would meet with quick sale at high figures.——OATS—No receipts for some time past, and the supply in dealers' hands is extremely light; retailing at 60 cents ℔ bushel.——RICE—The store rates of *clean* remain without change, and we note sales only in the small way to retailers at 4¼ cts. ℔ lb. No transactions in the *rough* article that we know of.——PEAS—Ground Peas have come in rather slowly since our last review, and there is not much demand; sales at 75 @90 cents ℔ bushel.

HAY—The market is well supplied with Hay, and the demand is limited. Only about 40 bales Northern make have been received this week, which sold last Tuesday at $1 12½ @$1 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

LUMBER.—River.—No receipts this week. See table for last week's prices.

LIME.—There have been no receipts of Lime for some time past, and there is little or none in store; retailing at quotations.

MOLASSES.—We note the arrival on Monday of 200 hhds. new crop Cuba make, 75@100 of which have been sold at 25 cents by single hhd, and 24 cents ℔ gallon, in lots of 5 hhds. and upwards.

POTATOES.—But few Sweet Potatoes now come in, and they are much enquired for; sell from carts at 75@80 ℔ bushel. The supply of Irish Potatoes is very light, and prices continue high. Sales are made from store at $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS.—No new N. C. BACON has as yet come in, and there is still a heavy supply of old on market. There is but little demand, and sales are hard to effect at our quotations; we reduce our figures a shade. There is also a full supply of *Western* make in store, and light demand; our quotations are nominal at 7½@8 cents for middlings, and 7@7½ cents ℔ lb. for shoulders.——LARD—Is in fair supply, and demand limited. Store price has gone down a shade since our last, and we now quote at 11@12 cents ℔ lb.——PORK—Northern mess is in good supply, and sells from store at $16 50@$17 50 ℔ bbl., as in quantity. *Fresh Pork* has come in rather sparingly, and is in demand; sales from carts at 6@7 cents ℔ lb. as to quality.

SALT.—Liverpool Sack is in light supply, and good demand;—250 sacks received on Monday, sold from wharf at $1 50 ℔ sack. Alum is very scarce, and only one parcel in market, which sells from store at 75 cents ℔ bushel

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

From the Daily Journal of Saturday last.

The Old Year.

We hope to be excused for devoting a few thoughts to the past year, in preference to that which is about to come in. We know not what a day or an hour may bring forth, and we *do* know how vain are speculations upon the future, when, for us, there may be *no* future. But the past, at least, is ours; its joys and its sorrows are ours—its good and its evil ours,—and while memory holds its place, no earthly power can deprive us of the treasures to which it holds the key. Let us then turn to the old year, and take a short retrospect of its current history.

It has been, we are happy to believe, a season of general commercial prosperity, in which our own community has fully participated. The revenues of the country have been more than adequate to the requirements of the public service, and the desideratim sought for has been some means of preventing the accumulation of too great a surplus; the plan found most efficient has been the buying up of the stock of the public debt, even at a considerable premium. Some temporary stringency in the money market during the Fall created no small uneasiness, nearly approaching to a panic, which, however, proved to be totally groundless. No commercial revulsion ensued, and few if any failures. Perhaps it was useful in checking reckless speculation in stocks, and also in putting a stop, for a time, at least, to unnecessary and unprofitable schemes for Railroads, and all sorts of public improvements not demanded by the requirements of the country, nor justified by her accumulated capital, applicable to such purposes. However, produce still keeps high, especially in the great staples of the country,—and the storm has blown over, leaving the face of things as bright as before.

1853 has been, with truth, denominated the year of accident and epidemics. Perhaps a larger number of persons came to their death by Railroad and steamboat disasters than ever before in a single year; and, certainly, no such terrible visitation has ever been known in America, as the yellow fever in the lower country on the Gulf and the lower Mississippi and tributaries. In Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, more persons perished from this cause than from all the causes connected with the Mexican war, from first to last. It may have been that the immense and unusual number of travellers, flying North for safety, or attracted by pleasure, may have helped to swell the list of sufferers by casuality.

Even more than the "Hards" and "Softs" in New York, the difficulties in the East of Europe have attracted attention and been the topic of remark throughout a great part of the year. At last the peaceful solution so much talked of has been rendered impossible by actual hostilities, in which Russia has not been uniformly successful, as had been predicted—the naval success at Sinope, being the only gleam of triumph to lighten up a pretty long series of defeats; and even that, it appears was a much less serious matter than had been represented, so far as the Turkish navy is concerned, the thirteen vessels destroyed being chiefly transports, with a very few frigates and steamers. The Russian naval force actually suffered quite as much loss as the Turks.—What renders it serious is the fact that a considerable reinforcement of men for the army in the caucauses, as well as military stores and money was on board the transports and of course was destroyed.—Russia appears to be disappointed: 1st by the firmness of the Turks in resisting her demands, and 2nd by the attitude of the Western powers, especially, France. The Czar can neither advance nor retreat without risk of loss and humiliation. In these negotiations, as in many other ways, Louis Napoleon has proved how foolish have been the representations of those who held him up as an imbecile. He is the ablest ruler in Europe. It is to be hoped that this affair may be settled before it involves the rest of Europe. A general war might make a market for breadstuffs, of which the South is a purchaser, but it would certainly check manufacturing in Europe, and depress the price of the great staples of which she is a producer.

At home, in our own town and State, health and general prosperity have prevailed. Produce has brought remunerative prices, and labor secured a fair reward. If the copper and other mining speculations, have not yet realized all that some sanguine speculators might expect, they still bid fair to be the sources of future wealth and revenue. Politically, we have had comparative quiet, with an average Democratic ascendency. The coming summer will witness another struggle in which we hope to do our whole duty, for the success of those principles in which we believe. By the way, we had almost forgotten our Bar; in good truth, we know not what to say about an appropriation. The signs are not propitious.

Last and least—ourselves. With the usual number of difficulties and crosses, we have not been without corresponding successes; and upon the whole, the year that has passed has been the most prosperous in the various branches of our business since its first commencement. We hope to escape the imputation of vanity, if we take the liberty of remarking, that we have at least *endeavored* to deserve a fair share of public patronage. How far our endeavors have met the public wishes, it is not for us to say. Of our mistakes and short-comings, we are as conscious as anybody can be; but we are somewhat like the poor preacher, who informed his congregation that if any of them thought they could preach a better sermon, they had better come up any try it, and they would find preaching no easy work. For the future, we can make no pledges or promises, further than to say that we will do our best, and no one can do more. What improvements we may introduce will, of course, depend upon our facilities for doing so. None of them within the reach of our ability will be neglected.

Finally, it remains for us to bid our readers good bye until next year, hoping that to them, and to all of us, 1854—(how strangely the 4 comes to our pen)—may be from first to last, "a happy new year."

A Good Bookbinder is much wanted here, and would, we think, receive a very fair encouragement. We have little doubt that a proper person would do well here in the above business.

The German Volunteers were out last Friday under the command of Captain Wessel. The Company looked and manœuvred exceedingly well, and the flag made a splendid appearance.

☞ Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER declines being considered a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Infirm health is given as the reason. Whether occupying the position of a candidate or simply that of a private citizen, Mr. RENCHER will always be found battling manfully for the success of the Democratic party and its principles.

Democratic Executive Committee.

A notice appears in the Raleigh Standard of the 28th. from the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State, calling a meeting of said Committee at Raleigh on the 20th of January inst., on business of importance to the party. We presume the time of holding the next State Convention will be the principal matter before the Committee.

Death of Hon. Brookins Campbell.

The death of the Hon. Brookins Campbell, the representative in Congress from the first district of Tennessee, was announced in both houses on yesterday. The remarks made by the several gentlemen who participated in the proceedings will be found in our columns. They pay no more than a just tribute to the public and private character of the deceased. Mr. Campbell was one of those modest, unobtrusive men who rose to eminence and secured public favor exclusively upon his merits. His amiable and sociable disposition won the hearts of his associates in every position of life; whilst his firmness of purpose, his constant devotion to his principles, and the energy and ability with which he maintained and advocated them, secured the confidence and respect of all who knew him. We have known him intimately for many years, and never knew a man of more reliable integrity or more scrupulous devotion to his principles.—*Union*.

A Congressional Committee, in charge of Mr. Campbell's remains, passed through this place last Friday on their way to his late home in Tennessee.—JOURNAL.

"The Ballot Box."

This is the title of a sheet, Patriot size, just issued in this place by Mr. I. F. Diosway, publisher, on the subject of Temperance. It is edited by Rev. Pres't. Deems. It furnishes such a blast in favor of prohibitory liquor law as has never before saluted the public of North Carolina. The number under notice stands by itself, at three cents a copy, but will be succeeded by others, if there be a public demand—in which case it must have its effects upon popular sentiment.

This proposition for a prohibitory liquor law, such as has been enacted in Maine and some other States, has occupied our minds a good deal, and we confess that we are loth to be forced into any position concerning it. The terrible and loathly evils of liquor drinking would seem sufficient to warrant the exercise of all the enthusiasm, not to say fanaticism, that is brought to bear against it; but then we honestly doubt both the *policy* and *efficiency* of any law attempting to interfere radically, as the Maine law does, with the sumptuary habits of the people.—*Greensboro' Patriot*.

The above, from the Greensboro' Patriot, a paper strongly in favor of Temperance, and conducted by Temperance men, expresses pretty accurately, the opinion of the press of the State, with the exception of that portion expressly devoted to the Maine Law as an object.

Somebody in the up country has nominated Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM for whig candidate for Governor.

The Mails and the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

We find the following paragraph in the Columbia South Carolinian, of yesterday:

NEW MAIL SCHEDULE.—The Northern mails will be transferred to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, on Sunday, 1st January, 1854. This arrangement will give Columbia the following schedule:

The mails will leave Columbia, daily, at seven A. M.

The Southern and Western mails will arrive at half-past three, P. M, and the Northern mail at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M.

Our Northern mails will thus reach us a day earlier than by the previous schedule.

In reference to the above, we can only state that we have been authorized and requested to announce that the Post Office Department will not withdraw the mails from the Wilmington line of steamers, until the Manchester Road is completed, which will not be, we are also informed, until the 1st of April next. The following statement of the progress of the road, we extract from the last issue of the Marion *Star*:

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.—We learn that the part of this Road West of the Great Pee Dee, was completed last week, so that the cars now run up to the river. The Eastern end of the Road is also finished to within three miles of the Great Pee Dee. We are pleased to announce that the cylinders at the Great Pee Dee Bridge are all sunk, and rest on a firm clay foundation, from sixteen to eighteen feet below the bed of the river, so that hereafter the construction of the bridge may proceed without impediment or delay.

Charleston Courier, 30th inst.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The Texas brings Vera Cruz dates of the 27th and city of Mexico of the 19th. Santa Anna had accepted the Guadalaxara declaration, with a salary of $60,000, but takes the title of Most Serene Highness instead of Captain-General. In case of death or moral disqualification, he has the right to name a successor.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The immense immigration to this country, and its effects upon the Western States, are shown in the increased sales of the Public Lands during the present year as compared with recent years. In Missouri alone the sales of the 3d quarter of 1853 were 200 per cent. over those of 1851. The sales for the third quarter of the last four years being as follows: 1850, $48.246; 1851, $111.345; 1852, $11,637; and third quarter (July to September inclusive) of 1853, $318,830. The lands immediately adjoining the contemplated railroad routes of that State were withdrawn from market in June, 1852, and were restored in July last. These facts, in themselves, demonstrate the practical effects of establishing railroads throughout the new States.—In the old States the same results are seen in the occupation of lands that would otherwise have remained waste or wild for many years longer, and in the enhanced value of all cultivated lands through which these roads pass. The New York Courier says that it is believed that the increased value of lands through which the New York and Erie Railroad has been located, is far greater, within the short space of the last five years, than the entire cost of the Road and all its fixtures. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the additional value at the end of the next five years will largely exceed that of the preceding period.—*Baltimore American*.

SOUTHERN OAK AND PINE.—The great increase in ship building has caused the employment of a large fleet of vessels in bringing oak and pine timber and plank from the Southern to the Northern States. In Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Florida, considerable tracts of timber land have been purchased by northern ship builders, who have erected saw mills, and prepared much of the timber they require near the spot where it is cut from the forest, and then charter vessels to convey it to the ship yards of the north. Great numbers of men from Maine are at the present time engaged in getting out this timber and plank in all the southern States named above, and a few are also in South Carolina. The Gardiner Transcript says, parties for this work are leaving Bath every few days, and several weeks since a party of 100 men started from Richmond, on the Kennebec, where they had rendezvoused, for the same destination. Last week a party of thirty picked men left Gardiner for Florida, and another party is about starting for Virginia, both for the purpose of cutting ship timber for the builders on the Kennebec.

Several cargoes of ship's knees have recently been brought to the ship building ports in Massachusetts and Main from Nova Scotia, which is something not heretofore practiced.—*Newburyport, Mass. Herald*.

Ex-Governor Cobb and McDonald.

The Milledgevill correspondent of the *Southerner* thinks Ex-Gov. Cobb has been placed in a false position by some of the presses of the country.

In particular the Charleston *Mercury* has placed him in the same position with Clemens of Alabama and Foote of Mississippi. This is a false position; and it is strange that the press of Georgia, knowing that these attacks are made, are so silent. They owe it to Mr. Cobb to defend him. Foote has adhered to the Union organization and his success in Mississippi, depended upon the defeat of the democratic party. Not so with Mr. Cobb. He fought gallantly for our party; and but for his efforts, Georgia to-day would have had a Whig Governor.

A "BIG BUSINESS."—About 300,000 feet of the best white plank are annually sold by the lumber merchants of New Haven, Conn., for the manufacture of American friction matches in the immediate vicinity.

From the Cheraw Gazette.

Read this, Salisbury Merchants.

We clip the following from the Salisbury Watchman of the 8th inst.:

"We learn that merchants of this place intend holding a meeting during the present week, or as soon as convenient, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of changing the route of shipping their goods from the northern cities; and that it is probable they will agree upon Portsmouth as affording the greatest advantages in time and cost. It is believed what will be saved in insurance and freight on that route will more than compensate for the extra charges for hauling from Raleigh.—The greatest difficulty heretofore has been to load wagons to Raleigh, and in that way to save the expense of the downward trip. But the rise in the price of wheat has raised the hopes of those interested in the subject, who are of opinion that with a little effort on the part of merchants here, and corresponding action on the part of merchants in Raleigh, this difficulty will be wholly removed, at least for the winter and spring."

Without presuming in the slightest degree to dictate to the enterprising and shrewd Merchants of Salisbury, we take the liberty of suggesting for their consideration the claims of another route, which we think offers them greater facilities than any other from the sea-board to their town. Whether they agree with us or not, it can do no harm to make the suggestion. The route referred to is from the sea-ports of Charleston and Wilmington via this place. At this time we have four prime steamers plying between this place and Charleston. And as an evidence of their capacity for doing business, we will state that the Marion, Capt. Furgeson, made his last trip up from Charleston in forty-eight hours; and that the steamer Marlboro', Capt Smallwood, carried down last trip eighteen hundred bales of cotton. We have not learned the exact time of the Chesterfield, but feel confident she can make time equal to the above. In addition to them the Pee Dee is now regularly plying on the river. So far then as the communication with Charleston is concerned, we think it unsurpassed by any other inland route.

With Wilmington we will soon be in as direct and even more expeditious communication. The Wilmington Railroad will be completed to the Pee Dee, perhaps, by the first of January. As soon as it reaches that point, goods will be shipped directly through to this place with regularity and despatch: say in from 24 to 36 hours. Of the unrivalled advantages Wilmington enjoys in her intercourse with the Northern Cities, our Salisbury friends are fully apprized. So far then as the shipment of goods from Wilmington or Charleston to this place is concerned, we may challenge competition without the fear of a successful rival.

From this place to Salisbury the distance is 85 miles, (40 of which is a superior Plank road,) a shorter distance to haul than from any other point accessible to that town. And, as ours is equal to any other cotton, bacon, corn or flour market, hauling can be done as cheap if not cheaper than in any other direction. Our Salisbury friends are not aware, perhaps, of the fact, that the valley of the Pee Dee from this place down, embracing by far the richest section of the State, and including Chesterfield, Marlboro', Darlington, Sumter, Williamsburg, Marion, Horry and Georgeton District, is almost entirely dependent for its supplies of flour and bacon upon the region of country surrounding their town.—We cannot think it obtrusive to press the claims of a connection offering such facilities for the cheap and expeditious shipment of merchandize and produce upon their attention.

The productions of the West Indies it is well known even in Salisbury, are sold cheaper in Wilmington than at any other port on the Atlantic coast. And we know that some of the Salisbury merchants have, heretofore, profited by making their purchases of sugar, coffee and molasses at that place. Can they think of abandoning these advantages just at the moment when they will be so greatly enhanced in value by the improved facilities in the transportation? If they consult their true interests we think not.

This is an important matter to our town, to our merchants, to Wilmington and to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company; we trust therefore the necessary steps will be taken to present the claims of our own route to the consideration of the Salisbury merchants in such a form as cannot be gainsayed. We think it especially the duty of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company to speak out upon this subject and satisfy our up country friends that this is their natural route, the most expeditious and cheapest route.

Imperial Mexico.

A people who are rapidly degenerating to consequence, power and virtue, invariably incline to despotism, to imperial power, grandeur and display.—Their vanity and love of outside show increase as their vigor and substance wane. They strive to conceal the sores, the emaciate frame of their body, politic, by throwing over it some tawdry emblem of imperial power. Despairng of the substance, they pursue the shadow of nationality. Names are their substitutes for things.

Such is, emphatically, the present state of poor Mexico. Like her darker complexioned neighbors of Hayti, she imagines that her downward tendency may be arrested by changing the style and form of her government. Emperor Soulouque who stands now the second in the list of Emperors, next to the Czar—and in advance of Louis Napoleon—is to be imitated on a grand scale by our one-legged friend to whom the United States are indebted for so many kind and grateful returns for favors rendered. We say "is to be," though our neighbor of the Picayune has proclaimed that it already, *is*, in that attractive caption of its Mexican news, in Monday's edition, "The Empire proclaimed."

But our neighbor's enterprise is frequently a little too fast, and the empire is not yet proclaimed, though we believe it will be. Not that it is necessary to add to the powers already embraced in the movement at Guadalajara, assented to by a majority of the other States, and forced upon Santa Anna, by which he is vested with the authority to prolong his power as long as he may think it necessary for the protection of the country, as well as with the authority to transfer it by will, or other act, to give them an imperial character—but because in Mexico names are things, and "Emperor has a sonorous and ringing sound. The people who could find pride and delight in designating such a consumate knave as Santa Anna by the titles—"Grand Elector of Mexico, Grand Admiral, Marshal General of the Mexican Armies, and Most Serene Highness"—will never stop short of the grand and swelling epilogue of Emperor.

At present, however, the name generally adopted to characterize Santa Anna's new authority, is that of Captain-General. Does not this smack of the Spanish alliance of which so much was said and written a short time ago? This title is peculiarly Spanish. It has superseded Vice Royalty, which expired with the extinction of Spanish power in Mexico and South America. Since then, the Governors of Provinces, representing the Viceroys of old times, have been called Captain Generals, an office next to the throne in consequence and honor. Where there are so many more expressive and modern titles, does not the adoption of this one indicate a tendency to the idea of a European coalition—a return on the part of Mexico to the arms from which she has so long strayed, to her own great injury and degeneration? Besides, in the plan of Jalisco, the origin of the recent movement, we see the following clause:

"With a view of providing for the death, or any moral or physical disability of the illustrious chief of the nation, he is empowered to designate his successor, under a sealed envelope to be deposited in the bureau of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the customary formalities and guarantees."

Here is an unlimited authority to transfer the throne to whomsoever he may choose. Santa Anna has no son. A daughter by his first wife is the sole heir to his name and fortunes. What is there, under this clause, to prevent him from transferring the government to the Queen of Spain, or any agent to be designated by that power?—*Delta*.

The British Quarterly Review says of secret diplomacy. "We must put an end to this dishonest, nonsensical trifling, if it really be not something worse. Foreign affairs must henceforth be the domain of all, and be exposed in a great degree to Parliament and the public view. There is no magic in diplomacy that it must be made a mystery of, like the worship of the Bona Dea. Henceforth, instead of appointing dandies and noodles to carry on negotiations, we should appoint, as do the Americans and some of the continental nations, men who have distinguished themselves as lawyers, or scholars, or *savants*, or as great merchants."

Yankee Assurance In the English Seas.

The London correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer, in his letter of Nov. 25, writes as follows:

An incident in the history of the visit of the Sovereign of the Seas, of an interesting nature, was made public this week, although known in private circles, for some time. When the noble clipper named reached Liverpool, her owners advertised her for Australia, and offered to carry freight at a specified rate, deliverable in a particular port within a number of days named, and to allow a drawback for each and every day she might be detained beyond the period specified. This took the Liverpool merchants "aback," and they were indignant at the boldness of the offer, some considering it as likely to seriously injure their trade. The proposition was accepted, and in a short time the Sovereign of the Seas had her choice of freight, and more was offered than she could take. The Captain, at the same period, issued proposals for the mails at a fixed rate, subject to like conditions to the freight. In a few days he received a communication from the Post Office Department, informing him that the Government could not accept his offer, but he would be expected to take the mails, *nolens volens*, under an old statute of some centuries standing, which provides that ships sailing from one British port to another shall carry His Majesty's mails, if the Department insists, at the rate of twopence a letter.—This took the Captain "aback" in his turn, and as neither our Consuls nor our Minister knew of the statute, it puzzled them. Mr. Buchanan wrote to the Foreign Office on the subject and as an answer is a long while coming from that source, he advised the Captain of the noble clipper to take the mails under protest, and leave the affair to the respective Governments concerned. This he did, and the Sovereign of the Seas accordingly sailed on her advertised day. What Mr. Buchanan's further action was, I knew not, but presume it was entirely correct.

In due time the steamship Golden Age, Captain Porter, U. S. N., made her appearance at Liverpool, where she attracted extraordinary attention. She was advertised for Australia, and her Captain made proposals for carrying the mails, subject to the same conditions offered by the Sovereign of the Seas, and was surprised to receive from the department a notice exactly like the one given to the skipper of the clipper. This, Porter would not comply with, and as he had once brought the government of Cuba to reason, and nearly taken the island with his single ship, he placed himself on the defensive, averred he would not take the mails under such an arbitrary law—a law never intended to apply to American ships, and if driven to straits would take the island of Great Britain itself.

A correspondence was opened with the department calling their attention to the fact that the law could not apply to American vessels, nor, in truth, to any ships just now, as the department has a standing advertisement for proposals for the Australian mails in all parts of the country. This issue was referred to the solicitor of the department, and that functionary decided against the Golden Age. It was then referred to the law officers of the crown, and while they were unable to agree, and before much was known about their opinions, an article on the subject appeared in the Advertiser.—This had a good effect, and, in a short time, Clarendon informed Mr. Buchanan that the law did not affect American vessels, and that the Golden Age would not be compelled to carry the mails. So matters stand now, and Captain Porter advertises in the daily papers to carry letters to Australia for the accommodation of merchants and others, the Government having declined sending the mails with him on his terms. His ship leaves her dock, at Liverpool, to-morrow, the 26th, and will carry out a large freight and many passengers.

The law under which the department wants to act, cannot well apply to American ships, because it was made years before the repeal of the navigation laws was effected. Capt. Porter has, however, settled the affair, and removed what might have been a very troublesome affair to other vessels.

EXAMPLES OF GREAT AGE AMONG THE JEWS.—The "Art of Prolonging Life" says:—From the history of the Jews we are enabled to collect the following facts. Abraham, a man of great and resolute mind, who was fortunate in all his undertakings, attained to the age of 175 years; his son Isaac, a chaste, peaceable man and fond of tranquility, to 180; Jacob, who was also a lover of peace but crafty and cunning, lived only 147 years; Ishmael, a warrior, 137; Sarah, the only female of the ancient world with whose duration of life we are acquainted, lived 127 years; Joseph, a man of great prudence and political talents, much afflicted in his youth, but greatly honored in his latter days, lived to the age of 110.

Moses, a man of extraordinary strength and spirit, rich in deeds but weak in words, carried his life, during which he was exposed to great care and fatigue, to the age of 120. But even he complains that the life of man endures only three-score-and ten, or at most four score years; and we hence find that, in regard to age, the case was exactly the same three thousand years ago as it is at present.

The warlike and active Joshua lived to the age of 110. Eli, the high priest, a corpulent phlegmatic man, of a resigned disposition, lived to be only 90; but Elisha, severe towards others and towards himself, who despised convenience and riches, lived far above 100. In the latter period of the Jewish State, the prophet Simeon, a man full of hope and confidence in God, was distinguished by a life of 90 years.

However replete with fables the history of the Egyptians may be, the age of their kings, recorded from the earliest periods present nothing remarkable. The longest reign is somewhat above fifty years.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STYLE OF NAVIGATION.—A letter from Venice to the 22d ult., in the New Prussian Gazette, says: A young nobleman, M. S—, nephew of the Baroness de W——, who by his Herculean strength and his acts of rashness—such as racing on horseback against a railway train, and swimming from this place to Mestre, carrying an open umbrella in his hand—has acquired a kind of renown, recently made a bet that he would perform the passage from Venice to Trieste alone, and standing on two planks four feet long by one foot and four inches thick, strongly attached to each other in the middle by an iron clasp, and with no other help than a pole.

On Friday morning last, this young gentleman made his appearance before the Prazetta on this raft of his own invention, on which it was very difficult to stand upright and preserve an equilibrium. Scarcely had he passed Lido than he was upset by a wave. He did not, however, lose courage, but bringing his raft to the shore repaired it, and after placing on it a box containing some provisions, again started. After six hours' uninterrupted movement of his arms he was seen from the steeple of St. Mark's Church at a short distance from Caorle, when he disappeared from sight. The Trieste Gazette adds that this extraordinary voyage was accomplished, and that M. S—— arrived in that port safe and sound. The distance from Venice to Trieste is more than 70 English miles, allowing for the necessary deviation from the streight course."

LONDON DOCK BRANDY.—A New York correspondent of the Mobile Tribune tells the following good story:

A friend of mine was offered a share, the other day, in the profits of a brilliant speculation. Being so absurd as to have a troublesome tenant of his breast, called conscience, he declined the enterprise, thereby losing a handsome per cent. It was in this wise: My friend is largely engaged in an exporting business. A gentleman informed him that he had some casks that he would like to ship on shares.—"What do they contain?" "Brandy." "What is the object of the shipment?" "Well, you see, it's brandy which I have manufactured, and which cost fifty cents per gallon. We ship it to London, have it entered at the docks, get the brand, have it reshipped, and sell it with that brand on it for $3 per gallon.—Won't that pay?"

HIGH PRICES OF BRANDIES IN FRANCE.—A letter to the Boston Chronicle, dated Cognac, France, November 21, says:

"Notwithstanding the reluctance of importers in your country to give orders for Cognac Brandies, our holders will maintain their high prices.

"In our district we have only had a small touch of the "*Oidium*," but if it follows its usual course, we apprehend that the next year it will spread all over the country, and then our worst apprehensions will be realized. Our most experienced agriculturalists have not as yet found out the real cause of that disease, and cannot satisfactorily explain what it is; we can therefore only speak of it from what we have seen. When the grapes are formed, it is something like a white powder that attaches itself to it, at the same time preventing its further progress. The branches of the vine then seem to have lost all vegetation, become black, and the leaves appear to be dead."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce entertains us with a definition of the multifarious and responsible duties of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and runs a parallel between his prerogatives ane those of the Speaker of the British House of Commons. We quote:

"The Speakership of the House is one of the most important posts in our government. Upon the Speaker's discretion depends the effective organization of the House, by the proper arrangement of the Committees; and upon his intelligent, impartial and prompt administration of the rules, depend the order and harmony of the House, and its capabilities for the dispatch of business. The Speaker has great influence upon the legislation of the body, not only by giving a character to its Committees, and thus favoring or prejudicing any particular course of public policy; but he may decide upon the order of business, and thereby retard or forward particular measures. He may use his power at critical junctures, to defeat the will of a majority of the body. The dominant political party in the House is responsible for its legislation, and they could not meet such a responsibility without having the Speaker with them.

The Speaker does not often take part in the debates, but he may do so in Committee of the Whole House. Speaker Clay spoke in Committee on several occasions, and so did Speaker Polk on one occasion.

The Speaker is a public magistrate. He may order into custody any person for disorderly conduct. He may also rebuke members by calling them by *name*, if they refuse to keep order; but I have never known an instance of the exercise of this power, though I have witnessed occasions enough for it.

The Speaker pays the members their *per diem* and mileage out of the contingent fund.

The Speaker is, by law, entitled to receive "in addition to his compensation as a member, eight dollars for every day's attendance in the House."

The Speaker has power, by law, to administer oaths to members, witnesses before the House, &c.

By the law of 1792, the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President of the United States; and in case there shall then be no President of the Senate. Hence, the Speaker is said by some to be the fourth eminence in the Republic. The Speaker now elected might in the interval, between the termination of the session and the meeting of the Senate, become the President, in case of the death of the President, and of the President of the Senate *pro tem.*, now Mr. Atchison.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons is chosen by the House from among its own members, but subject to the approval of the Crown. Our Speaker is constitutionally independent of the Executive, but not always in reality. The Administration, at present, disclaim all interference in the choice of Speaker, though they feel a vital interest in it. On some former occasions Executive influence in this election has been tantamount to the British system of subjecting the choice of Speaker to the approval of the Crown.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons has some parliamentary powers similar to those of our Speakers; but he is a personage of infinitely less political weight and consideration than ours.—But the lack of real importance is made up in high pay and rank. His salary is £6,000 a year, exclusive of a furnished residence; at the end of his official labors he is generally rewarded by a peerage, and a pension of £4,000 for two lives. He is a member of the Privy Council, and entitled to rank after Barons. It is one of his duties to entertain the members at dinner, in due succession and at stated periods.

HOW LOUIS NAPOLEON ESCAPED.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, in his letter of Nov. 17, noticing the trial of the Opera Comique Conspirators, says:

"Comines, who held a pistol loaded to the mouth, and could have shot the Emperor dead by raising his arm, is let off with a 'detention' of five years. It was clearly proved that nothing but his own feelings averted a catastrophe. He said that he lost sight of the tyrant in the man; he saw him seated unsuspectingly by the side of a young woman, and he was overwhelmed by the thought that he was going to become an assassin. He forebore firing, and jeopardized his own existence in consequence. The jury saw that it was not the police, but the conspirator himself, that had saved the Emperor."

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 30—Schr. Tangent, Collins, fm Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, fm Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Dec. 30—Brig Princeton, Herrick, for Cienfugos, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 31 bbls. tar, 131,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Lucy Whetham, Milton, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Mist, Wilcox, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Vermont, Elliott, for Norfolk, Va., by Kidder & Martin; with 135,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Southerner, Ireland, for N. York, by Russell & Bro.; with 512 bush. pea nuts, 600 bbls rosin.

Schr. Champion, Bartlett, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

31—Schr. Adelaid, Smith, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Three days previous—Naval Stores—Turpentine is in small supply, and prime North County, New Berne, &c., is held firmly at $5, ₱ 280 lb.—Spirits Turpentine is very inactive, and we have heard of no wholesale transactions—retail lots brought 63 @ 64 cents. Common Rosin is firm, but low grades No. 1 are very inactive—prime White is scarce, and would command $4 50 ₱ 280 lb. We note sales of 1200 bbls. Georgia, Wilmington and North County, at $4 75 @ $4 87½ ₱ 280 lb; and 1000 Common Rosin, $1 74 @ $1 75 for North County, and $1 85 for Wilmington, delivered.

Rice—Sales of about 500 tcs. have been made at $3 75 @ $4 50 cash.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Hollingshead & Co., report Cotton in steady demand from the trade, in fair demand for export, and in large demand for speculation in Surats. Inferior and Common American still heavy; middling in good demand, and compatively scarce, but no improvement in prices. Sales of the week 55,700 bales, of which speculators took 16,000 and exporters 4,000 bales. Stock 597,000, including 281,000 bales of American. Private letter quote fair upland at 6⅞d.; Mobile do. 6¾d.

Breadstuffs were buoyant. Wheat and flour, to arrive, find buyers at extreme rates. Flour, during the week, has advanced 2s., wheat 6d. Corn is better, and is quoted at 1s. advance by some circulars. Dennistown quotes Western Canal flour 37 @ 38s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 38 @ 39s. 6d.; Ohio 39s. 6d; white wheat 10s. 6d. @ 11s.; red 10@10s. 6d.; white Corn 44 @ 46s.; yellow and mixed 42 @ 44 and 45s.

Provisions—Gardner quotes Beef dull but unchanged.—New Chicago sold with difficulty at 110c. Pork very dull. Lard 1 @ 2s lower and buyers holding back for a further decline.

Cloverseed 2s lower. Naval stores dull. No sales of Tar or Turpentine. No sales of Carolina Rice. Sugar in improved demand at full rates. Coffee unchanged. Tea closes quiet.

Trade at Manchester rater better.

LONDON MARKET.—Baring reports foreign and colonial produce steady and unchanged. Breadstuffs firmer—wheat advanced 2s. and flour 1s., with large transactions for France and Belgium. Tea flat, with eager sellers; Congous declined ¼d. Coffee improved. Sugar stiffer.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined on going South, offers for sale his Plantation, on the North-east River, nine miles North of Wilmington, containing five hundred acres, four hundred acres of which are Uplands and the balance Swamp. About one hundred acres of the above Lands are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and there are upon the premises a neat and comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out-buildings—all new and well built. The above named Lands afford unsurpassed facilities for getting to market, being situated on the North-east branch of the Cape Fear River—navigable at all seasons—and within a half mile of the Railroad. R. J. HOWARD.

Dec. 9th, 1853 14-2m

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

M'CALEB & GILBERT,

HAVING taken the Store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are now receiving and opening a general assortment of domestic and other GOODS, adapted to the RETAIL BUSINESS of the town and country. Their stock will comprise almost every article usually kept in a Retail Grocery and Provision Store, with many other goods too numerous to mention here. The following will comprise a part of their stock:

Domestic Dry Goods,	Stone and Earthen Ware,
Boots and Shoes,	Willow and Wood Ware,
Hardware and Cutlery,	Groceries of every kind,
Nails and Axes,	Provisions of every kind,
Glass and Hollow Ware,	Green and Dried Fruit,

A variety of Nuts, Candies, Confectionaries, &c.

A full supply of the best brands of FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT, will be constantly kept on hand; also fresh MEAL and HOMMONY, may be had at all times.

We hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Persons residing in the Country will please favor us with their orders, and we promise to put up the goods at the lowest rates and at the shortest notice. Any article sold by us may be returned should it not suit.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 2d, 1853 13-tf

Schools.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILL resume operations on the first Monday of January next, in Society Hall, which has been commodiously fitted up for the purpose.

The Female Department will be in charge of Mrs. Jewett. It is the aim of the undersigned to make this department equal, in its advantages, to any Female School in the country.

The method of instruction and discipline pursued and to be pursued in this school, has been submitted to enlightened criticism elsewhere, and always with marked approval.

For several months it has been before this community, with what success, it is left for the inlelligent patrons and pupils of the school to decide.

Patrons and the public are cordially invited to visit the school at any time, and test the character of our instruction by rigid personal examination.

For terms of admission, &c., inquirers are referred to our school cards, which may be had of the Principal or of his brother, S. Jewett. G. W. JEWETT, Principal.

Dec. 23, 1853. 16-tf

HILLFIELD ACADEMY,

JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this School will commence on the 2d January next, under the charge of S. A. O'DANIEL, A. B.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION:

For the Languages,.....$15 00
For the English Branches, from.....$8 to 10 00

☞ Board can be obtained at $5 per month, free of extra charges.

A. G. POWELL, } Trustees.
BRYAN SMITH, }

December 9th, 1853 14-6w

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the second Monday in January, 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the usual advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expense per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circular, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y

Clinton, May 20, 1853—39-tf. of Board of Trustees.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenille School, and as preparatory to the Academic.

In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the President, who will superintend in both Departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.

As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.

In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unusual facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will